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THE RIGHT OF PUBLIC MEETING.

WHAT fatality is it that always causes "the authorities" to blunder in connection with public meetings? and what mania is it that impels said "authorities" to interfere with public meetings at all? As a rule, public meetings are the most harmless things imaginable; indeed, they act like the safety-valve of a steam-engine—they prevent unnecessary pressure, and, by permitting the escape of superfluous

vapour, directly tend to obviate explosions. On the other hand, to attempt to put down public meetings—to sit upon the safety-valve, as it were—is the most dangerous thing "authorities" can do. And yet this is precisely the blunder our authorities are continually showing a tendency to commit. Can they not manage to understand that the reason why revolutions, assassinations, conspiracies, and secret plots are so little known in England, while they are

rife in almost every other country in Europe, is that freedom of speech, oral or written, makes such measures unnecessary *here*, while denial of that freedom leaves no other resource to dissatisfied persons *there*? Is it the design of officials to reduce England and Scotland to the condition in which France was under the Empire, and to some extent is still; to that of Italy before she became free and a nation; to that in which Spain has been for genera-



FETE AT LAMBETH PALACE ON BEHALF OF THE ST. PETER'S ORPHAN HOME.

tions, and from which she has scarcely even yet emerged; and to that which centuries of repression and oppression have engendered in Ireland? If so, a more effectual means than that of hindering public meetings and the free expression of opinion thereat, however foolish the notions ventilated may be, could not be devised. Supposing that the object of a proposed gathering is objectionable, that the parties promoting it are disreputable, and that the language likely to be employed is sure to be offensive; what then? Is it not safer to endure an open than a secret enmity? Is it not better that foul gas should be dissipated by admixture with the air than that it should be pent up till it explodes in violence? If there be in the State enemies of the common weal, is it not desirable that they should be known, that they should be allowed to show themselves, to make proclamation of their hostility, and so enable note to be taken of them and of it? But it does not necessarily follow that meetings which the authorities deem obnoxious should have any real element of danger—much less of illegality—about them at all. There may be legitimate grounds for dissatisfaction with certain phases of public affairs; and where such dissatisfaction exists, it is both proper and beneficial that it should receive expression. And the police, or local busybodies, who are generally the prime movers in efforts to repress public meetings, are the very worst judges either of the legitimacy of dissatisfaction or of the propriety of permitting its expression; as they have proved on two notable occasions lately.

In London, at the beginning of last week, the "authorities"—by which we take the liberty to understand the police—took upon themselves to prohibit a public meeting without first making sure that the said meeting was illegal, and the prohibition thereof in accordance with law. They failed; their prohibition was disregarded; and then the discovery was made that the assemblage was perfectly legal—the subterfuge being resorted to of alleging that the promoters had changed their tactics so as to keep within the law, whereas the promoters had done no such thing. They meant to meet and protest against a certain measure then before Parliament; the police authorities, through one of their officers, were made aware on Sunday night of the full purpose of the meeting; the formal prohibition, with that knowledge, was issued on Monday morning; and it was not till late in the afternoon, when it was found that the ukase was disregarded, that the theory of a change of tactics was invented, in order to cover an ignominious retreat from an untenable position. That exhibition was deplorable enough, for it brought "the authorities," at least, if not the law, into contempt; but, as no breach of the peace occurred, the conduct of the officials was only ridiculous, not criminal.

The same, however, cannot be said of last Sunday's performances in Dublin. An uncalled for and ill-timed, if not illegal, interference with the right of meeting has there resulted in the death of one person, it is admitted, and the serious injury of many more. The course pursued is all the more to be deprecated since it appears that, though suggested by a local official, it was sanctioned by the Lord-Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary. The interference of the police was uncalled for, because there was no intention to violate law, and no reason to apprehend a breach of the peace. To memorialise the Crown or Parliament on behalf of State prisoners is in itself a lawful act; and Phoenix Park is large enough for twenty such meetings as that called for Sunday last, and yet leave ample room for recreation to the general public besides. There was, therefore, nothing objectionable, either in theory or practice, to Mr. Smyth gathering his friends together and giving them a taste of his oratorical powers. And as for the legality of the thing: Phoenix Park, Dublin, is Crown property in the same sense as is Hyde Park, London; and if it be legal to hold public meetings in the latter, which is now practically admitted, it cannot well be illegal to do so in the former. At all events, no law was quoted in support of the prohibition, which, so far as appeared, rested on the sole *ipse dixit* of Edward Hornsby, Secretary to the Office of Public Works; and it was hardly reasonable to expect such a mandate to be obeyed. But the prohibition was in the highest degree ill-timed—first, because it was injudicious to provoke dissension at the very moment when the heir apparent to the Crown and other members of the Royal family were paying what may be termed a visit of conciliation to Ireland; second, because there is just now, and not unnaturally, a strong feeling of hostility entertained by the police towards the populace of Dublin, arising out of the recent murder of Chief Constable Talbot, and it was therefore excessively unwise to bring two parties animated by such feelings into collision, as is sufficiently proved by the unnecessary irritation and violence the police are alleged to have displayed; and, third, because it is not desirable to intensify the impression, already too common in Ireland, that law is not impartially administered in all parts of the kingdom, and that Englishmen may do things, such as holding meetings in the public parks, which are not permitted to Irishmen. There has been too much of that sort of thing in the past, and bitter are the fruits it has borne. Let not fresh animosities be engendered by a resort to old blunders, and a renewal, if only in appearance, of ancient partialities. It is not wonderful that Dubliners should think they have a right to do in Phoenix Park what Londoners do almost every Sunday in Hyde Park; and it is natural that, when interfered with, they should resent the interference, and that such scenes as those exhibited in Dublin on Sunday should follow.

But it is time the whole law touching public meetings

should be revised and defined. There are public national parks attached to the capitals of each of the three kingdoms—London, Dublin, and Edinburgh; and if the use of these parks is to be permitted for public meetings, the right should rest on law, not on the caprice, or weakness, of the authorities. Besides, the old fgment about the danger of holding meetings to petition Parliament within a certain distance of where the Legislature is in session, is decidedly out of date. There may have been a time when Parliament was in danger of being coerced by tumultuous assemblies out of doors, but it cannot be asserted that there is any likelihood of that in these days. There is about as good reason to affect apprehension of coercion of Parliament by public meetings as for Falstaff to feel "in peril of his life from the edge of a feather bed." Parliament is perfectly safe from attack; but, even if there were a disposition to attack it, ample means are at hand for defence; and to maintain laws that are obsolete—that can either be violated with impunity or evaded with ease—is neither wise nor dignified. Moreover, as certain of our leading statesmen—Mr. Disraeli, for instance—are getting into a habit of making the passing or rejection of important measures, such as the Elections Bill, depend on whether or not there be a popular demand for them, and as the popular wishes can only be evinced through the medium of public meetings, it is indispensable that the conditions under which assemblages may be held should be clearly and definitively settled. We hope, therefore, that the law of public meeting will receive early attention from Parliament; and that, under any circumstances, we shall have no more such exhibitions of official "meddling and muddling" as those of which London and Dublin have lately been the scenes.

ST. PETER'S ORPHAN HOME.

LAST Saturday a fête was held in the grounds of Lambeth Palace, by the kind permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on behalf of the funds of St. Peter's Orphan Home, at Fulham and Broadstairs. The home was established in 1866, for the reception of orphans from the east end of London, rendered destitute by the ravages of cholera in that year. The increasing demands on the charity have called for an extension of the temporary home at Fulham, accommodating about thirty children only; and the Archbishop of Canterbury has given a site near his private residence in the Isle of Thanet, on which is in course of erection a permanent home, which will provide for sixty orphans from the dioceses of London and Canterbury, who will be trained and fitted for domestic service. About £3000 is required to complete the interior and for furnishing the building, for which an urgent appeal is made. In furtherance of the above object the Archbishop of Canterbury threw open to the visitors the Lollards' Tower, the chapel, the guard-room, and the delightful grounds of the palace. There were several stalls for the sale of needle-work, photographs, and fancy articles. The band of the L division of police was in attendance, and croquet was indulged in on the lawn. Refreshments were supplied in an elegant marquee. Subscriptions for the completion of the building will be received by Mrs. Tait, Lambeth Palace.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

In the Assembly, on Tuesday, a bill respecting the indemnity to be paid to the departments of France invaded by the Germans was adopted. Compensation is to be given for all losses sustained, and a sum of 100,000fr. is at once to be distributed among the most needy. M. Henri de Lacretelle has brought forward a motion in the Assembly that on and after Nov. 1 next education shall be gratuitous and compulsory throughout France. The *Débats* congratulate M. de Lacretelle on the initiative he has taken, but expresses some doubt whether the proposal can be carried out at such an early date. "We hope," it adds, "that the Assembly will understand that it is its duty to take this motion into very serious consideration, and we may remind it here that the Prussians have lost not a moment in establishing gratuitous and compulsory education in Alsace and Lorraine, as though to show us what we ourselves ought to do."

A despatch received from the French Commissioners at the headquarters of the Prussian army of occupation, dated Compiègne, the 8th, announces that a telegraphic order for the evacuation of the town of Troyes had been received from the Prussian military authorities. A very serious quarrel has occurred at Poligny, in the Jura, between the Germans and the inhabitants. A Prussian soldier was found hanged near the railway station, which exasperated the Germans occupying the town, who patrolled the streets all night, and while doing so two shots were fired, by which one man was killed and another mortally wounded. The alarm was thereupon sounded, and the soldiers rushed upon the people and wounded a great number. Next day the Prussians occupied the town and threatened to burn it, but desisted on the intervention of the authorities, who undertook to bring the offenders to justice.

A proposal was recently made to the French Government by an American company to take the whole of the Communist prisoners as colonists to Lower California. M. Thiers now announces that this proposal is to be submitted to the Assembly as soon as possible.

Admiral Cosnier, late Prefect of Marseilles, has committed suicide at Toulouse.

The report of M. Léon Say, the Prefect of the Seine, after reviewing the financial position of Paris, proposes that the amount of the debt due by the city of Paris to the Crédit Foncier should be fixed at 313 millions; that the 97 millions of the loan of 1869, which had been appropriated for the conversion of the debt to the Crédit Foncier, should be paid up; that a loan should be contracted for 350 millions; and, finally, that a floating debt of 60 millions should be authorised for 1871 and 1872.

A telegram from General Sarissier, dated Bordj Medjana, July 30, announces that the insurrectionary movement around Moudedem has been completely subdued, and that the leader of the insurgents, Bon Mizrag, and his last partisans have precipitately taken to flight. Advice received in Paris from Algeria state that the insurrection still continues in the province of Constantine, that great fires occur in the forest, and that many murders are committed. The *Liberté* says that M. Thiers is himself going to the colony to judge for himself of the nature of the movement. An address is being signed in Algeria, to the Governor of the colony, dwelling upon the ruin which is occasioned by the insurrection and expressing surprise that it has not yet been put down by the troops. The address also declares that the military staff is ignorant of its duties and must be reconstituted and the Arab bureaux suppressed.

BELGIUM.

A Belgian paper announces that an international exhibition is to be held at Brussels in 1876, and that the preliminary arrangements for its organisation are now being made. It is to coincide with the triennial exhibition of the fine arts, and will take place in the same building. That building, with its annexes, will cover an

area of about twelve acres; and, in addition, there will be annexes and a park. The estimated expenses are 3,300,000fr. (£132,000).

SWITZERLAND.

The French Government has made a further payment of 5,000,000fr. on account of moneys due to the Federal Government for the maintenance of Bourbaki's army. Additional payments, at the rate of 1,000,000fr. every fortnight, will be made until the debt has been entirely cancelled. In compliance with the wishes expressed by the French Government, the Federal Council has ordered the immediate return of all war materiel still remaining in Switzerland.

ITALY.

The Ministers of the American and English Governments have officially notified to the King of Italy that his Majesty has been nominated one of the five arbitrators for the settlement of the claims arising out of the Alabama question.

The *Unità Cattolica* of Turin publishes a circular addressed to the Catholics in every part of the world asking for subscriptions for a throne of gold to be presented to the Pope. This gift is to be offered to Pius IX. as a memento of the gratitude of the faithful for the benefits he has conferred upon the world during the twenty-five years of his pontificate. In order that every Catholic, no matter how poor, may contribute to the expenses of this testimonial, subscriptions will be received in sums as small as a halfpenny; but at the same time larger amounts will not be objected to. The circular is dated Rome, July 18, and the names of a committee are appended.

GERMANY.

According to Dr. Zuelzer, of Berlin, Asiatic cholera has now entered Germany. During the first three days of August seventeen fatal cases occurred in Königsberg; the first was of a Polish merchant who arrived at Königsberg from Wirballen. In Riga seventy-five deaths from cholera were reported between July 5 and 22.

It is announced that all the Bishops in Prussia will shortly meet at Fulda to take into consideration the present condition of Catholicism. It is also announced that a national congress of old Catholics will be held at Munich, on the 22nd of next month, with the same object, and to promote the movement in opposition to the Infallibility dogma now on foot in Germany.

There have been serious riots in Berlin, caused by the ejection of some tenants from lodgings which had been sublet to them in violation of the agreement made with the landlord. The house was all but demolished by the mob, and the mounted police had to be called out to clear the streets. Many persons were wounded.

AUSTRIA.

A programme has been published at Vienna by the Old Catholics, or opponents of the Infallibility dogma, explaining the reforms which they wish to accomplish. Among these reforms are the following:—That the priests should be elected by their parishioners; that celibacy among the clergy should be abolished, every priest having the right of marrying as during the first ten centuries of Christianity; that auricular confession should be abolished; that Church holidays and processions which take people away from their work should cease; that the adoration of images should be discouraged; and that all deceptions practised by means of relics should be punished by the State.

EGYPT.

The Khedive closed the Chamber of Delegates on Tuesday in person. His Highness expressed his satisfaction at the measures proposed to his Government by the Chamber, and said he hoped that the labours of the Assembly would result in great advantages to the country. A deputation subsequently waited on the Viceroy, and the President thanked him for the facilities which his Government had afforded them in the accomplishment of their duties, and for the liberal spirit with which his Highness had received their demands, notably those which relate to the internal reorganisation of the country.

PRINCE BISMARCK AT HOME.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Vienna Presse* gives a description of Prince Bismarck's estate at Varzin and of the Chancellor's mode of living there, the following particulars from which will be read with interest in connection with the Engraving we published last week:—

"After a long journey through the arid and sandy plain, the beech wood on the borders of which Varzin is situated breaks suddenly upon the view of the traveller, with its cool and refreshing shade. The village has nothing striking about it; but when it is passed, the road turns to the right, and, after climbing a hill, we pass between the cowsheds and the barns, and thus reach the court of the country seat which Prince Bismarck has chosen for his favourite retreat. It is a simple dwelling-house, neither better nor worse than those of the landed gentry of the district. No esthetical architect has been employed to ornament it. It seems as if no one had been bold enough to attempt to rival the attractions of the park behind the house. Kew does not surpass it in beauty, nor do Torrey and St. Germain equal it in grandeur. It was this park which induced Prince Bismarck to purchase Varzin. Close behind the house the undulations of the soil begin, and the park gradually merges into the woods and forms, with them, one broad green ocean of foliage, which seems here and there broken into forest waves. Grand beeches, ancient oaks, pines, firs, and birch-trees lend variety to the view. In the midst of them lies the estate. Its soil is neither very good nor very bad; it produces average harvests of rye, and the Baltic sand, the bane of the husbandman, only shows itself here and there. Such pieces of ground have long lain fallow. It takes six hours to drive round the estate; and Chomitz, where there was formerly a glasshouse with Bohemian workmen, also belongs to Varzin. The Wipper flows through a part of the domain, and forms its boundaries in other places. It adds both to its beauty and its value, as the rapid stream, which is well stocked with trout, is used to float the timber of Pomerania to the Baltic. Prince Bismarck, I was told, only allows trees enough to be felled to let sufficient air and light into his woods. His letters to his sister show how dearly he loves farming and hunting, the forest, and the quiet life of a country gentleman. Since Napoleon I. no one has made so much noise in the world, and yet by nature he is inclined to a contemplative life. Lothar Bucher is the only official person who has accompanied him. He goes through all the important papers which are forwarded from Berlin and prepares them for the signature of the Chancellor. Lothar Bucher, who refused to pay the taxes in 1848, and was therefore long an exile on British soil, is exactly suited to Bismarck and Varzin. He lived for many years in Stolp, in Pomerania, and was returned by that place to the Berlin National Assembly. The brightest and the saddest memories of his life are connected with that little town. He writes so well that it is a pity he should not oftener devote his pen to journalistic purposes; but it was this talent, together with his clear insight and his large store of information, which induced Prince Bismarck to take him from Wolff's telegraph office and find a place for him in the Ministry. This year Varzin wears a more tranquil aspect than in 1870. Then the Chancellor had just retreated from the world, and was beginning to enjoy the sweets of repose, when the telegraph announced the affair at Ems; no one, however, thought of preparing to leave the country. On his return from a short excursion, Prince Bismarck found despatches awaiting him. He entered the sitting-room with the words, 'In half an hour we must start.' 'But where are we going, and why so soon?' 'To Berlin, and then farther; they are getting insolent again.' On the afternoon of the following day Bismarck was in Berlin. Bucher packed his papers together, and arrived two days later. When he went to the Ministry, at nine o'clock on July 15, war was declared, and Prince Bismarck had just returned with the King from Brandenbourg, to which place he had hastened to meet his Majesty. Now there is no reason to

fear that the quiet of Varzin will be disturbed by similar occurrences. The Prince and his family live a retired life, and keep all those whose curiosity brings them into the neighbourhood at a distance. After breakfast the most pressing business is dispatched by the side of the pond, behind the house, in the shade of the beech-trees; and then the Chancellor hastens into the forest, generally on horseback, to inspect the improvements which are being made. He is noted for his kindness to the villagers. The landed gentry of the neighbourhood frequently visit the family, where they always find a hearty welcome; and the relatives and friends of the Prince, many of whom live in the province, often spend several days with him. The house, though it cannot be called handsome, is spacious, and there is room enough in it for twenty or thirty guests. In the course of time Prince Bismarck will probably rebuild the house and make it into a kind of castle. In the park of Varzin there is a large heronry. The herons are the first birds to come with the spring, and the last to leave with the autumn. The males fly twice every day to the seashore in search of food; they are the sacred birds of Varzin. The woods abound with wild swine. Herds of from twenty to thirty may frequently be seen. Other game is also plentiful, and this year I hear it is to be hunted with the chassépot. Thus the times change. Hitherto Prince Bismarck has retired to Varzin for the purpose of recruiting his health by a quiet life among the fir-woods. This year the period of rest was less indispensable than formerly. The campaign in France has restored him to vigour, and made him seem fresher and stronger than before. Politics are a forbidden subject in the house, with the exception of the interesting episodes of the last war, which are often related and discussed. There is no stiffness at Varzin; that would be opposed alike to the character of the host and the fine tact of the hostess. I believe her chief wish is that the time may not be far distant when they will all be able to retire from the noise and bustle of the busy world to the quiet enjoyments of Varzin; and the 'Pomeranian squire,' as he often calls himself, would have no objection to the change."

EDUCATION FOR SERVICE IN INDIA.

THE college on Cooper's-hill, founded by the Secretary of State and Council of India, for training civil engineers for the Indian service, was formally opened by the Duke of Argyll last Saturday. It is intended to accommodate 150 students ultimately at the college, but at present there are only fifty in residence. The Duke of Argyll, after the invited guests had been shown over the building, delivered an address, in the course of which he dwelt upon the necessity there was for such an institution, to provide properly educated engineers for India, and said he wished it to be clearly understood that there was to be in the college nothing in the shape of monopoly. It was open to all. The noble Duke exhorted the students to take the fullest possible advantage of the education which the college afforded, and dwelt particularly on the importance of cultivating the good opinion of the people of India when they came to mix among them. Colonel Chesney, in explaining the objects and functions of the college, said a deficiency in culture was one of the main defects of our countrymen in India. You found there a degree of zeal and devotion to the public service, a standard of self-denial in the cause of the Government, and an industry which he verily believed to be unexampled in any country in the world; but if the paradox might be employed (like the Barbadians who were too brave), many able public servants were too zealous in the cause of their masters. They took refuge from the qualms of conscience reproaching them for not making better use of their time by what he might term an effort of mental indolence, and by burying themselves deeper in official business. It was to this want of culture, accompanied with so much ability, and producing an engrossing attention to official matters that might be ascribed the tendency to hold extreme opinions, and a one-sidedness regarding vexed questions of polity and administration, which was characteristic of Anglo-Indian society. The work, he suspected, would often be better done if less time were given to it. At any rate, the students before him should not suffer themselves to be persuaded that there was no time for culture. Only busy men had leisure. Above all, they must give no weight to the pestilent doctrine that culture interfered with expertness in business. Practical ability was compatible with any degree of culture. It might be said that he had shadowed forth too wide a scheme to be aimed at with success. But how much, after all, would be left undone? The classical languages, even the modern languages of Europe, they were obliged wholly to neglect; they did not attempt even to step upon the threshold of mental philosophy; and even of the natural sciences their range was but a partial one. These considerations should lead to humility rather than to conceit. Further it might be remembered that if the course proposed was too extensive to admit of great proficiency in any one line, an elementary knowledge need not be a superficial one, it might be complete and exact as far as it went. The great thing for the students to bear in mind was that they were here not to be educated, but merely to begin their education, and to be set in the right road for pursuing it. With man, at any rate, education could never stop without being followed by deterioration. If it were true that motion was the condition of the physical universe, it was not less true of the mental state of man. We might go forward or fall backward, but could not stand still. The pursuit of knowledge, too, was the one pleasure that never palled; and by laying themselves out to the studious men, and not merely industrious men, blunting their faculties in the mere discharge of routine duties, the young men now beginning their career would secure for themselves a certain fund of happiness, independent of any caprices fortune might have in store. Lest it should be supposed that he was advocating a process for the generation of bookworms, he would only add that there would be a reasonable amount of recreation, while a large part of the business of the place would consist of outdoor or other work, which would be in itself a relief from the labours of the lamp. There is one more point (said Colonel Chesney, in conclusion) on which I may say a few words, and that is as to the moral side of our life here. We have here no traditional influences to watch over us, no cloistered shades of hallowed relics invoking us to guard the sacred genius of the place, no accumulated honour handed down to our safe keeping, no historic prestige to condone or extenuate folly. We shall be judged by what we are, not by any conventional standard confusing right and wrong. But if these adventitious aids are wanting, the greater is our responsibility. If it be a great thing to belong to a family descended from a distinguished ancestor, it is still greater to be the distinguished founder of it; and if you accept this trust in the careful spirit, if you determine to maintain an etiquette of manners and a standard of morals which shall banish anything like "bad form" from the precincts of the place, its future success in this respect will be certain. Everything in such cases depends upon making a good beginning. In a school or college it is as easy to maintain a high tone as it is difficult to emerge from a low one. As we begin so shall we go on; and if you accept this responsibility, as I am sure you will, you will be amply rewarded when, in after life, you may be able to reflect that any reputation achieved by Cooper's Hill is due to the character established by you, its earliest inmates. Our standard will be aimed high, and I may say for all those to whom your Grace has entrusted the administration of the place that we shall not be easily satisfied. But if, happily, our aspirations shall be realised, and we hope and believe they will be, then, though Cooper's Hill may not exactly attain to that degree of eminence predicted for it in another sense by the poet when, 150 years ago, he sang that—

On Cooper's-hill eternal wreaths shall grow,

still the college on Cooper's-hill will not be unworthy to take its place among the educational institutions of the country, useful to the public service, and illustrating the sagacity and wisdom of its founders.

EPPING FOREST: THE ENCROACHMENTS AS THEY ARE.

(From the "Daily News.")

IN Stratford-grove, through which runs a thoroughfare leading to the forest, there may be seen sticking up on the foot promenade a board, having graven on its face the text, "Thou shalt not remove thy neighbour's landmark." Among the Israelites of old, if happily there were common and forestal rights, it does not appear that illegal encroachments were known, else it is probable that the text quoted would have been qualified by the introduction of a word extending its provisions exclusively to lawful landmarks. In Epping Forest neighbours have got a handy knack of putting up landmarks to which this qualifying adjective does not apply. It is no violation of the spirit of the Mosaic injunction to express a hearty wish for the removal of all such landmarks.

Entering the forest from the Stratford direction, the visitor finds himself first on the broad and nearly level expanse of Wanstead flats. Close to him on his right is specimen No. 1 of illegal and recent inclosure. Encroaching into the open flat is a bank, with a rail on top and a big ditch outside, surrounding a piece of ground which has been annexed to contribute to the amenities of an adjoining residence. Near by are the remains of the fencing pulled down on July 8, the fragments industriously watched by peripatetic policemen actively engaged in over-tardily locking the stable door. They do not prevent access to the ground which the fences had inclosed, and, although that ground has in itself no special attraction, the people seem to take great delight in taking their fill of it. They walk all over it, they lie down upon it, or squat upon the turf, doing everything with an air of complacency in which there is a flavour of defiance. Away across the flats between the cemetery and the Great Eastern Railway are visible under the fringing trees the fencing of the most recent inclosure made by Lord Cowley's trustees in June last. It was this inclosure which was the straw that broke at last the long-suffering camel's back. The ground inclosed is about eighteen acres, and it is surrounded with a strong oak iron-bound post and rail fence. The general aspect of the flats is not exhilarating. There was a wealth of beautiful ferns here ten years ago; now the ferns are nearly all gone, and so is the heath. Indeed, the soil is going—following trees, brushwood, ferns, and grass. The surface is being scarped systematically under the directions of Lord Cowley's trustees—that nobleman being lord of the manor of Wanstead. The surface soil, of a peaty nature, and containing a large proportion of well-rotted loam, is found well adapted for use in the cultivation of exotic plants, and an average of ten loads per day is carried away to nursery-gardens in the vicinity of London. This scarping is in violation of the rights of the Crown, for the land is "vert"—a term covering the preservation of grass for the deer. But grass cannot grow where the ground is skinned of mould. One might almost fancy that there exists a deliberate plan to destroy the beauty of these flats, so as to discourage resort to them, and facilitate their ultimate inclosure with a minimum of remonstrance. A leading disfigurement is a great ugly brickfield, which sticks up its dingy yellow back a little to the south of Lane House. This ornament to the district, when first broken out some fifteen years ago, was indicted as a nuisance; but a legal decision laid down the interesting principle that a brickfield could not be called a nuisance under any circumstances, and so the brick-making goes on merrily, and the field increases in size. The great manor of Wanstead is subdivided in smaller manors. In one of these—Cannhall—we have hitherto been. Now we enter Bushwood. Just before us, Lane House, where Tom Hood lived and wrote. The manor of Bushwood is all inclosed. It was inclosed under circumstances which do credit to the enterprise of the owners of its soil. The Metropolitan Commons Act, passed in 1866, prohibited any future inclosures within a certain radius surrounding the metropolis. While that measure was being debated Bushwood was inclosed. The case was urgent, and the fencing was done in ten days. It is a creditable piece of workmanship, a stout oak post and rail, bound with iron. A road cuts the fencing close to the old inclosure surrounding Lane House, but the road is only accessible to foot passengers, who pass by a wicket-gate. At the date of this original inclosure the land inside was entirely wild forest land, to and through which access was easy. The outer inclosure was, in a sense, merely nominal, and the rights of way existed across the ground. Within the last three years a considerable portion of the waste has been cleared by the tenant of Lane House, the roots grubbed up, the rights of way diverted, and the land brought into cultivation. Turnips, potatoes, and rye-grass are growing on the ground where Lord Ranelagh reviewed a volunteer regiment in 1865, on which occasion experienced soldiers gave it as their opinion that there was no better skirmishing-ground in England. Now the ground is inaccessible—surrounded as it, the cultivated portion, is with a strong, substantial fence. And the inclosure includes part of a noble avenue of old trees, which had once flanked the approach to Wanstead House. The fate of the old beeches it requires no conjurer to forecast. A fool might reason from the stools of trees already felled, and the holes whence massive roots have been grubbed all round the parts still left wild. The nibbling process is steady. This year the bushes; next year a few trees; the year after a few more; then a fence, the spade, and the plough—or it may be an ugly stucco villa. Just as a horse runs in blinkers, so the wayfarer through Bushwood is hemmed on to the straight road by the illegal and recent inclosure referred to. But at length he clears the fencing, passes through the belt of insidious nibbling, and gets into the forest. He is standing on the carpet-like sward of the beautiful avenue, with the beechen boughs interlacing over his head like the roof tracery of an aisle in some cathedral of the Florid Gothic order. Across one end the closed gate bars the prospect; but the other end of nature's aisle buries itself in the thick forest. Close to the avenue, but not of it, is a noble oak-tree, standing alone and apart, as if it had drawn aside in its hauteur from the ranks of commoner trees. It stands on its own ground, a bright level green. The top of the forest king is bare and gaunt, for age is telling on his proud crest; but the heart of him—the rugged grey bole—is sound and true, and his gnarled roots, spreading everywhere like knotted cordage, attest the strength of his hold upon life. Inside the avenue the ground is broken and wild. Bramble bushes, affectionately remembered by so many London boys, who watch assiduously the ripening of the "blackberries," struggle for possession of the ground with the trailing ferns and the sturdy, determined holly. One cannot tell whether they have made it up and become social, or are in the midst of a desperate wrestling-match, when his narrow, winding, woodland path is blocked by a bosquet, in which bramble, fern, and holly are blended together in lavish, inextricable confusion. Nor is top-shade wanting. The trees are umbrageous, but not notable for size, with the exception of occasional Spanish chestnuts—very fine trees. But true forest land as this is, it is not open forest. The strong oak fence of 1866 surrounds all Bushwood; and the meaning of a fence in Epping Forest is this. First, there are openings left for vehicles. Then the drives are closed, and wicket gates substituted for pedestrians. A right of way is diverted, and then a gate is closed altogether. The experiment is found not to raise a clamour, so another gate is closed, and then another, till the public are wholly excluded, and then the land is built on, or cleared for cultivation. The process can be traced in a more advanced stage than in Bushwood in the Cowley Park Estate, on the other side of the road leading from Alderman Finnis's house to the Green Man. Going northward through the forest, we came on another recent inclosure in front of a private residence. Here we have a close oak fence, and the grounds inside abstracted from the forest, which can be seen only by looking over the fence, which is of considerable height. Further on are two recent inclosures made by Earl Cowley's trustees, with post and rail fence; and a little to the east is yet another, made within the last few months. Then comes a fine tract of open forest—a glorious wild district, full of glades and quiet shady footpaths fringed with dense undergrowth, and overshadowed by fine oaks

and other trees. At Whipps Cross, where several roads intersect, there used to be an open pond, in which, in the hot summer weather, the cattle stood knee-deep decking their sides with their tails. Boys sailed their skiffs in the water, vans drove in and through it to water the horses and wash the dust from their legs. The pond is still there, but between it and the public is a close oak fence, with venomous bent nails on the top. Mounted on a vehicle, one can see over the grim structure, and note how daintily the water has been used to add ornament to the private grounds of Mr. Masterman. Fuchsias and geranium beds come down close to the water's edge, with trim winding gravelled paths and sequestered summer-houses—a beautiful spot; but its beauty blocked out from those who have a right to share it by the close oaken fence, with the venomous nails on the top; while a wrathful cabman outside, with a thirsty horse, fulminates against "blokes wot have lots of tin, and do as they likes with the forest."

Leaving on the right the Snarebrook-Woodford road, we pass Walthamstow on the left, and strike up the straight road past "Lord Cowley's gravel-pit" direct to Woodford-green. Open forest alternates here with inclosures as far as the Rising Sun, with the donkeys and Aunt Sallies on the other side of the way, and then we come to the open forest of the Manor of Walthamstow. Here the thickets are very dense, so close and thick that one does not wonder at the doe of the Epping Hunt finding refuge in them from her pursuers. The trees are mostly pollarded in virtue of the "lopping and topping" rights of the commoners. Presently we come on a cleared inclosure on the left, intended, it appears, as a reservoir for the East London Waterworks, but now allocated to the feeding of swine. We can hardly grumble at the clearance, seeing that it has opened up a view so fine of London and its northern heights. There is the Alexandra Palace, sparkling in the setting sun. Through the smoke Londoners are breathing is visible faintly the dome of St. Paul's, and half a hundred spires stand up against the ruddy smoke-softened horizon. Presently we are in the Manor of Woodford, at the "four want way," by the Napier Arms. Three years ago there was not a house near this beautiful spot. Now there is a staring public-house, and quite a village is springing up in the vicinity. The forest is gradually disappearing. Inclosures are rife—now of iron hurdling, now of cunning wire fencing, now of assertive post and rail. Then we come to Woodford-green, with the children disporting themselves, and the cricketers playing a merry game on the sward. Beyond Woodford-green is Woodford-wells, with the rural beauties of which Londoners must be unacquainted who rush away in search of country lodgings to remote counties. On our right, close to the toll-house, is a patch of recent inclosure, taken, perhaps "inadvertently," into the grounds of an active member of the Commons Preservation Society. On the slope to the right is the beautiful "Lodges Bushes," inclosed, indeed, but still accessible to the public in virtue of a right-of-way law suit with the proprietor. To the right, on the verge of the forest, and on the manor of Highams, is a recent unwarranted inclosure, on which some cottages have been erected; and further northward, on the same side, is the manor of Chingford St. Paul's, taken *en bloc* by Mr. Hodgson, without the formality of purchasing the Crown's forestal rights, even at the low figure of £5 an acre. Chigwell Manor, the next we reach, is all inclosed; but the road through it is mercifully left, and on it we meet a cortege of fifteen vans, returning from High Beech, packed full of merry school children. The open-forest question is one deeply touching the little ones. Three out of four school excursions have their venue in Epping Forest. Now we are in the great manor of Loughton, of which the lord of the manor is the Rev. J. Maitland. The whole of Loughton, 1300 acres in extent, is inclosed, and its forestal character is slowly but surely disappearing. The act of the lord in inclosing it has, however, been challenged by one of the commoners, and the question is at present under litigation in the Court of Chancery. On our left nearly the whole of the extensive manor of Sewardstone remains still uninclosed, and is very wild and forestal; the same observations apply to the manor of Waltham Holy Cross, the next estate to Sewardstone on the north-east. Sewardstone contains tracts of the most charming woodland in all the forest. We pass on the rise the Robin Hood, and breast the steep rise up to High Beech. The sun is just setting, and the forest glades are lit with a refulgent glory. There are several excursion parties here, with their headquarters at the Robin Hood. How the town-bred creatures are revelling in the delights of the forest! The children are rolling and romping on the sward, or playing at hide-and-seek behind the warm-grey trunks of the spreading beeches. Sauntering pairs of lovers are haunting the sequestered forest alleys. A merry party are at "kiss in the ring" on an open level patch of sward half up the slope. Down the hill comes trooping a laughing cavalcade of girls on donkey-back, their hair streaming behind them, their laughter rippling away in eddies of glad sound among the old trees. Between High Beech and Fairmead Lodge is a forest of as fine trees, oak and beech, as any in England. But the sylvan beauty of the scene is imperilled, with all the delight and all the benefits it yields to the numbers who frequent it. On 1300 of the finest trees in this tract the auctioneer has imprinted his brand. Any day the axe of the woodman may be heard in the glades now resonant with the buoyant mirth of the children. Nor is it clear that any exertions not involving a fresh settlement of the forestal relations are powerful enough to save these trees if Mr. Sotheby should persist in the enforcement of what seems one of his rights as lord of the manor.

The subject may be not inappropriately concluded with the following list of manors, with their lords, and the mode in which they have been dealt with:—

Wanstead with Stone Hall, Lord Cowley, numerous inclosures; Rockholts, Lord Cowley, numerous inclosures; Leyton Grange, no encroachment; Woodford, Lord Cowley, numerous inclosures; Cann Hall (in Wanstead), Lord Cowley, all inclosed; Walthamstow, Lord Maynard, trifling inclosures; Chingford St. Paul or St. Peter, Mr. Hodgson, all inclosed; Chingford Earls, Mr. Heathcote, several inclosures; Chigwell and West Hatch, Mr. James Mills, all inclosed; Sewardstone (two small inclosures), Mr. Sotheby; Epping (one small inclosure, Mr. Wythes; Theydon Bois, Mr. Hall Dare, nearly all inclosed; Theydon Garnon, no inclosure; Loughton, the Rev. John Whitaker Maitland, all inclosed, but under litigation; Waltham Holy Cross, Trustees of Sir Charles Wake, no inclosure.

THE NEW BARONET.—Sir James Paget, F.R.S., &c., upon whom her Majesty has just been pleased to confer the honour of a baronetcy in recognition of his services to surgery and to pathological science, is the son of a gentleman of good position at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, where he was born about the year 1814. He received his professional education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he highly distinguished himself in the class examinations of the year 1835-6. In the latter year he became a member of the College of Surgeons, and soon afterwards commenced the delivery of an extra academical course of lectures. He was subsequently elected to the lectureship of physiology at St. Bartholomew's, and in 1847 was appointed assistant surgeon to that hospital. Soon after this he was chosen Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, in which capacity he delivered a course of lectures on surgical pathology, which largely added to his reputation. He was also the first warden of the Medical College founded in connection with St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and on his retirement from the latter office he was presented with a public testimonial from upwards of seventy of his pupils and friends. In 1857 he delivered a lecture before the Royal Society "On the Cause of the Rhythmic Motion of the Heart." In the following year he obtained the appointment of surgeon to her Majesty, on which occasion he was presented with an address of congratulation from the Mayor and Town Council of his native borough. Sir James Paget is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, a Fellow of the Royal Society, consulting surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and a member of the Senate of the University of London. He is the author of "The Pathological Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons;" a "Report on the Results of the Use of the Microscope," published in 1842; "Records of Harvey," and "Motives to Industry in the Study of Medicine," in 1846; "Lectures on Surgical Pathology," in 1853. He has also been an extensive contributor to the "Transactions" of the Royal, the Medical-Chirurgical, and other learned societies. It only remains to add that Sir James Paget is married to a daughter of the Rev. Mr. North, of Regent's Park.

TRIAL OF THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PRISONERS.

Versailles, Monday, 4 p.m.

THE trials of the members of the Commune commenced at noon to-day. Assi, Courbet, Paschal Grousset, Lullier, Verdure, Billoray, Clément, Descamps, Féral, Ferré, Jourde, Lisbonne, Parent, Rassoul, Régère, Trinquet, and Urbain are the prisoners who are now indicted. The place of the trial is an oblong building, and was formerly a riding-school. It is about five feet wider and twenty longer than the Duke of Wellington's Riding School at Knightsbridge. Opposite the entrance, at the end of the hall, is a raised dais, on which are seated the military Judges. Behind them are the benches set apart for the diplomatic body and for distinguished personages. To the left of the Judges are the seats, one above another, of the prisoners, and the witnesses, who are prisoners; while on the right are places for eighty members of the press, provided with desks. The body of the hall is given over to the general public, who, however, are only admitted by ticket. In front of the prisoners are a dozen lawyers, in their caps and gowns, who are retained to defend the different prisoners. The president of the court-martial is Colonel Merlin, of the Engineers; the members, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, two captains, one lieutenant, one sous-lieutenant, and one non-commissioned officer. But the moment I enter the court my eyes turn, not to the bench, nor to the diplomatic gallery, but to the seats on which are ranged the prisoners. The first thing that strikes me is that those representatives of the proletariat are well dressed. Then I look at their faces with a variety of feelings. At first I am surprised; for the faces of men, who must have such vivid reminiscences of the scenes of peril and terrible eventfulness through which they have passed, who, at this

moment, stand in the most solemn position, are quite calm; nay, some of them smile—some even laugh outright. The predominant expression on their faces is defiance. Thus, having formed an idea of the general appearance of the Communist leaders, you begin to scan each separately. Who is this handsome man, with intelligent face and keen eye? He looks to be about thirty years of age, and, unlike his brethren, is arrayed in a military and rather a fine uniform. This is Assi, and the uniform he bears is that of a Colonel in the National Guard. Close beside him stands a very different man: he is ill-looking; his face is pimply; his air that of the utmost defiance. This is Régère. Then we see the ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs. Paschal Grousset is young, in appearance very respectable, and, unlike his companions, appears to keenly feel his position. Courbet, also, the painter and cynic, looks cast down. I wonder if, during these trying days, he will smoke and paint, paint and smoke, in unbroken taciturnity, as he has up to this done since the moment of his capture?

We turn to the Judges, in whose hands rest in great part the fate of those men we have just been considering. Stern and soldier-like men they look; and, if they but be what they seem, there can be little doubt that in them there will be no shirking of duty, however unpleasant. On inspecting the body of the building, I am rather surprised to find so many vacant places, the attendance being altogether out of proportion to what I thought was the amount of interest taken in those trials. The seats for the public are not half full; of about sixty places reserved for the diplomatic body and the Government officials not one is occupied; the portion of the hall given up to the deputies and their families alone has its due quantum of occupants. In the court also there is a considerable number of soldiers off duty; of workmen from

Paris, apparently relatives of the accused; and of inferior prisoners, who are called upon to give evidence, and whose conduct is more subdued and sober than their superior brethren in captivity. To-day the proceedings for the most part are formal; hence the indifference of the public.

The acte d'accusation is read. It is a lengthy document, giving an exhaustive account of the origin, progress, and acts of the Commune, and bringing to light many facts not hitherto known by the outside public. For a mortal hour and a half M. Gaveaud, the Commissary of the Government, continues to read the document—an hour and a half to us lookers-on rather dreary, although the style be luminous and the facts interesting. The prisoners, however, take good care they won't share our tedium; they whisper to each other, smile at each other's observations, and read their newspapers with assiduous attention. As a rule, they appear neither to hear nor heed a single word of the portentous indictment which is being read against them. Occasionally, however, they depart from their attitude of careless and unlistening indifference. Maitre Gaveaud is now talking about the murder of the hostages—a grim subject, methinks. But Assi looks to Régère, and by him the look is passed on; and gradually breaks out on many of the prisoners' faces a smile, Grousset the while not sharing the merriment of his companions, but listening in a strained, painful kind of way. Then the acte d'accusation arrives at the destruction of M. Thiers's house and of the Vendôme Column; and this, again, is the signal for much amusement amongst the Communists and the interchange of jokes.

After the reading of the general acte d'accusation comes the reading of the particular indictments against each of the prisoners. First that of Ferré is read, then that of Assi, and so on. This also takes two hours, during which the prisoners observed the same



THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA: EVACUATION BY THE NATIVES OF THE VILLAGE OF TIZI-OUZOU WHILE ON FIRE.

course of conduct. This concluded, the witnesses were ordered to retire into rooms prepared for their reception. A very motley assemblage those witnesses—professional men and working men, ladies and cocottes, monks and Christian Brothers, officers, soldiers, and policemen—witnesses for the prosecution and witnesses for the defence. Among the former is Chanzy, among the latter Chevalier, better known as Pipe-en-Bois, Minister of Public Works under the Commune, and secretary under Gambetta. You also see close by the prisoners a ladylike, handsome woman; this is the wife of Urbain. The witnesses are absent an hour; and this interval the prisoners also beguiled more *suo*. They stood up, laughed and joked with each other and with their counsel, and, on the whole, seemed rather proud that they were the observed of all observers—the lions of the court.

At half-past three o'clock the Court adjourned for half an hour. On resuming, the advocate of Courbet came forward, and in portentous voice and manner demanded that M. Jules Simon, the Minister of Instruction, should be called as a witness. The President gave authority to the defence to call M. Simon. Then the other lawyers make protests on behalf of their several clients, many of those protests being read in a scarcely audible voice. The advocate of Régère entered his protest against the state of siege being proclaimed in Paris by M. Thiers in last March, and declared that to try his client by court-martial was illegal. To him replied Major Gaveaud, the Commissary of the Government. After much argumentation, an amount of hair-splitting that was actually distracting, the Court decided against the objection of Régère's advocate.

During the day a demand was made on behalf of the prisoners that they should be allowed to freely communicate with each other for the purpose of preparing their defence; but this demand was not acceded to. As the day wore on the court began to fill. The deputies dropped in from the Assembly, and took their appointed places, until at five o'clock struck and the Court rose there were but few vacant seats left.—Correspondent of "Telegraph."

THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA.

THE latest reports from Algeria bring intelligence that the insurrection in Kabylia is still proceeding, the native tribes exhibiting a desperate determination to destroy property and disturb the peace of the French colonists.

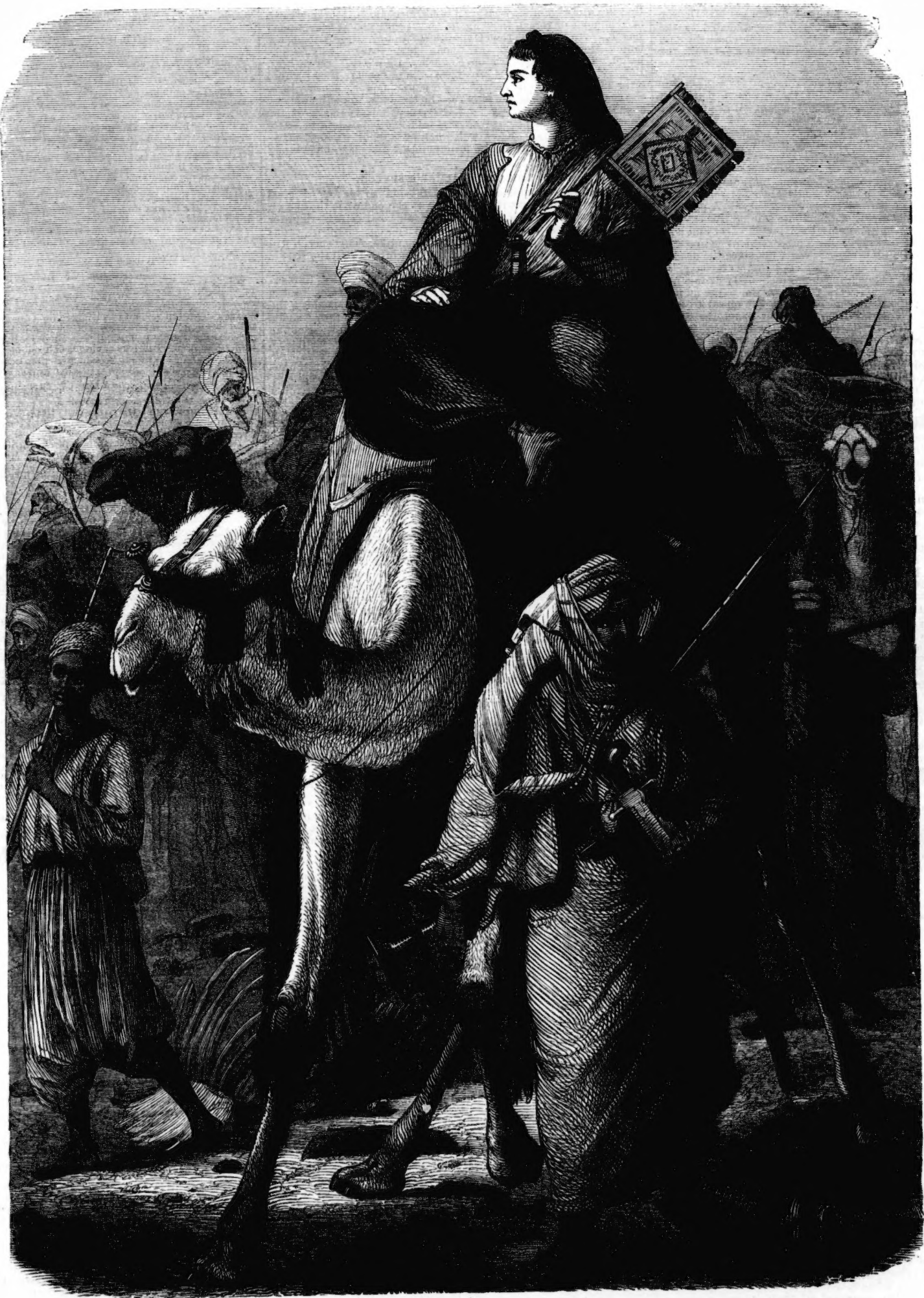
Fort National, which about twelve years ago was built by the French in the heart of Kabylia, in order to keep the recently-subjugated tribes in check, was blockaded at the very beginning of the insurrection, and has been the object of repeated attacks. The officer who commanded it had at his disposal only 472 men, armed with various weapons, among which were 150 chassapots. There were also *obusiers* of the country, two rifled cannons, four pieces of light field artillery, and five mortars. On April 17 the Kabyles occupied all the crests near the fort, and began the attack at various points, but without success, though their numbers in opposition to the handful of men who defended the place made the position very dangerous. On the 21st, the town being no longer tenable in consequence of the brisk fire of the enemy, it became needful to cut a way through by piercing the houses. By incessant attacks and surprises the enemy used every effort to reduce the fortress, which, however, received a contingent of fifty men from Azouza on May 12. These were natives, under a faithful chief named Si-Lonnis-Nait. Thanks to this reinforcement the garrison could make a sortie, by which they destroyed the advanced works and ambuscade of their opponents. Nothing discouraged the foe, however; and on the night of the 21st, everything having been prepared with the greatest secrecy, a great effort was made to take the place by assault. The fort, which was encircled by a ring of fire, was gallantly defended, and the desperate fight continued till daybreak, when the consummate courage of the little garrison was shown by the yielding of their opponents, who were finally driven to the bottom of the neighbouring ravines, repulsed on their whole line of attack, and compelled to retreat. For a time they were altogether beaten, and dared not renew their attempt; and on June 16 the column of

General Cérés set out from Tizi-Ouzou, and came to the relief of the besieged, forcing the Kabyles to retire altogether.

One of the first posts of the French was the Bordj-Tizi-Ouzou, at the entrance to the mountain district, near to the spot where a village of the same name was burnt by the French under General Cérés, on their approach to the relief of the fort.

THE LATE ALEXANDRINE TINNE ON A DESERT JOURNEY.

THE illustration which we publish this week has a melancholy interest, especially to those who still doubt the safety of Dr. Livingstone, and have reason for their hesitation in the stories of treachery and cowardly cruelty which reach us from time to time in the records of African discovery. It will be remembered that, at the time when fears for the eminent explorer were most grave, we were all horrified by an account of the murder of an explorer scarcely less celebrated; one, too, who had herself had some tidings of the course taken by the missionary discoverer. Alexandrine Tinné had lived so long the life of the desert that she had become a kind of nomadic chieftainess, with her little court, her camels, tents, attendant girls, guards, guides, and followers. Alas! she fell into the error of trusting too much to the fanatical savages who were guides to her little party when she went on a new journey towards the terra incognita that is the modern attraction to geographical investigators. Accustomed to the respect, if not to the affection, of those who regularly served her, she intrusted herself and some of her immediate followers to the guidance of a portion of a strange tribe; and almost without warning—certainly without the means of resistance or any effort to obtain aid—was murdered, together with most of her attendants who attempted to defend her. Our Engraving will convey to our readers some notion of the appearance of the lady whose death is so deeply to be deplored, as she made one of those desert journeys for which she had become famous.



THE LATE ALEXANDRINE TINNE, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 413.

THE BALLOT BILL THROUGH COMMITTEE.

THE readers of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES were told last week that the Ballot Bill difficulties had been "squared," and that the remaining clauses would be allowed to pass through Committee. No other paper that we saw gave the news to its readers; but the news was true. On Thursday, Aug. 3, when the House got again into Committee, it was clear to everybody that the storm had passed away, and that the good ship, so long obstructed by violent headwinds, would steam easily and rapidly into port. In plain, unfigurative language, there was to be no more factious obstruction, but simply honest criticism—and it was so. The Committee began at clause 28; at nine o'clock clause 57, the last clause of the bill, was passed. The Committee then began to discuss the new clauses. These were numerous and important. But by calm, steady work, carried on until one o'clock in the morning, a majority of these had been passed, withdrawn, or defeated; and on Friday, Aug. 4, at about four p.m., as we sat in the gallery, we heard with joy Mr. Dodson put the question, "That I report this bill as amended to the House;" and then, "That I do now leave the chair." And thus, greeted by a grand salute of cheers from the Liberals, the good ship danced over the bar and got into port.

AMENITIES.

Before the Chairman left the chair there was a courteous exchange of amenities between Sir Michael Hicks Beach, an opponent, but not a factious opponent, of the bill, and Mr. Forster. Sir Michael bore testimony to the patience and courtesy of the Vice-President of the Council, whereupon all the House, Liberals and Conservatives, cheered. Mr. Forster expressed his sense of the kindness of the hon. Baronet opposite (and again the members cheered), and then tendered "his grateful thanks to the Committee for the forbearance which they had shown to him in those long discussions." A peculiar cheer from the Government side of the House saluted this expression of gratitude—cheer of the cynical sort, half cheer and half chuckle, which seemed to say, "Our Vice-President is grateful for any small mercies." Forbearance! Why, not since the deadly corn-law struggle has any measure been opposed so bitterly, so pertinaciously, and with so much ingenious dishonesty as this has been. Crowds of amendments were put upon the paper merely to obstruct the bill; there was a conspiracy organised to talk against time. In short, so far from anything like forbearance being shown to the Vice-President of the Council, the policy of the factious obstructives seemed to us to be, by all possible devices, to harass, to worry, to perplex, to weary him. Was, then, Mr. Forster insincere? Well, no; at least, not consciously. The battle was over, and, in the exuberance of his joy, he probably forgot for the moment everything but his success. Besides, it is possible that, in this long struggle, Mr. Forster may have discerned occasionally something like gleams of forbearance. Indeed, we ourselves remember that more than once we observed that Mr. Forster's imperturbable patience, his never-failing courtesy, his disposition to make concessions, did seem to mitigate the bitterness of his opponents and charm them into forbearance for a time. During the last two days of the discussion of course there was forbearance; but we know what that meant. The faction had obtained its end. It had delayed the bill so long that the Lords may with truth say they cannot consider it this Session. And so we must decide that Mr. Forster certainly was not consciously insincere. Indeed, to be consciously insincere is not in the nature of the man. Sir Michael Hicks Beach said that he believed that hardly any other hon. or right hon. member could have carried this bill through; and "this testimony is true," and let the Bradford people "make a note of it."

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

The Ballot Bill out of Committee and ordered to be reported on Monday, Sir Charles Adderley rose to bring before the House, in due form, the Washington Treaty, which was, as our readers will remember, negotiated by the Marquis of Ripon and Sir Stafford Northcote. Mr. Gladstone had often been pressed to give Sir Charles a night for this business; but had always been obliged to plead pressure of public business. Now, however, the time has come, and Sir Charles Adderley is on his legs. The hands of the clock show us that it is nearer six than five. The House must suspend its sitting at seven. One hour and a little more cannot be sufficient for such an important discussion; and as to the evening sitting, two members have motions upon the paper which by rule must have precedence. But perhaps they will give way, and let this debate be continued. Perhaps! Mr. Eastwick, who has a motion touching foreign decorations presented to British subjects, will, we think, consent to postpone his motion. But will Mr. Baillie Cochrane postpone his motion on postal arrangements with Australia? Doubtful; for Mr. Baillie Cochrane thinks that his motion is exceedingly important—thinks, indeed, that all his motions are exceedingly important; and is, moreover, not of a compliant disposition. There is, though, this to be said: Mr. Baillie Cochrane is great, or thinks he is, upon our foreign relations, and will certainly speak in the debate upon the Washington Treaty—has, no doubt, a speech all ready for delivery—and so, perhaps, he will on this occasion, under protest, stand aside, and not interrupt the flow of this grave discussion. We shall see.

SIR CHARLES ADDERLEY.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Adderley, K.C.M.G. (Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George), was for two years and a half Under-Secretary for our Colonies, and, of course, speaks on all colonial matters as one having authority; and being an industrious man, and intelligent withal, he really has got together a good deal of knowledge of colonial matters and subjects cognate thereto; and whenever he talks about the colonies he is worth listening to. That speech which he gave us on Friday morning week was a very instructive speech. It was historic—a clear, succinct history of the events and transactions which made this Washington Treaty necessary; and nothing can be more useful than such a history. We, of course, had read about these events and transactions in the newspapers as they occurred; but the knowledge of them came to us bit by bit, piecemeal, with no connecting links, and so, when the Washington Treaty came before us, we had to discover that our knowledge of the said transaction was fragmentary, and not concatenated or linked together. Sir Charles supplied the missing links. Moreover, he gave us the pros and cons of the matter—what can be said for and what against. Sir Charles does not quite like this treaty; but with that we have nothing to do here. Nor, indeed, whilst we listened to his speech did we care much for his arguments and opinions. It was the panoramic view of the history of the events which have led up to this treaty which was specially valuable to us. Sir Charles's manner is not good: it is dull, lifeless. And his enunciation is in harmony with his manner; there is no expression, no light and shade in either. Indeed, if the matter of Sir Charles's speech were not attractive, his manner and elocution would soon lull you to sleep.

A DREARY SESSION.

This has not been a nice Session to look back upon, now we have come nearly to the end of it. It has been a barren Session? Yes; or, rather, not very fruitful; for it has not been so barren as some suppose. But of that we were not thinking. We were thinking of the empty, windy talk, the vain babble of the Session. Barren of excellent speaking the Session has been almost entirely. And why? The reason is not far to seek. There has been little or no enthusiasm, but a terrible amount of unvarnished. Want of earnestness, and much falsity, when we look at the Session retrospectively, are the obvious characteristics of it; and here we may say that when men are not earnest they are seldom entirely truthful, and so we must come to the conclusion that the main cause of the dulness

which hangs like a pall over the Session is unvarnished. Can this unvarnished be proved? Not as an arithmetical sum can be proved; but to a reflective looker-on it is clear enough. Take the discussions on the two principal bills of the Session—the Army Bill and the Ballot Bill—was there any truthful earnestness in the discussions on them? The supporters of the Army Bill all know were not earnest; they disliked Army purchase, and languidly wished to get it abolished; but they disliked the cost of the abolition, and feared that they would be called to account by their constituents for paying so much money; whilst on the other side the speaking was all insincere. Their hatred of this measure was sincere enough, but their arguments were almost entirely untruthful. They asserted that the abolition of purchase would seriously damage the British Army; but the real objection to the bill was that it would destroy a much-valued monopoly. On the Ballot Bill there was no enthusiasm on either side. The Liberals voted for it, as it seemed to us, because it is on the Liberal programme, and they are pledged to vote for it. But as they are quite ignorant whether it would eject them from the House of Commons or return them again, they could not be very enthusiastic. And as to the Opposition, though they detest the ballot they dare not give one real reason why. The ballot, they said, is un-English, unmanly, untruthful. But if they had spoken from their hearts they would have said, "We fear it will destroy our power, especially in the counties; prove in the long run the last blow to old feudalism, and therefore our enemy." Lastly, one half the talk of the Conservatives on these measures was talk against or talk to waste time; and can any man talk well when he is doing so, not to convince the judgment or stir the feelings of his audience, but merely to waste time?

SIR ROUNDELL PALMER'S SPEECH.

Under these circumstances, in a Session so barren of good speeches, very pleasant it was to hear at the end of it the speech of Sir Roundell Palmer, who followed Sir Charles Adderley, for this was not merely a good but a great speech—eloquent, argumentative, but not dry; wise and statesmanlike. This speech will run the round of the world. It will be printed in all the papers of "the Dominion" and the United States, and be preserved in the American printed official correspondence, as speeches of importance delivered in the British Parliament, which refer to the United States, always are. Whilst Sir Roundell was speaking the House was delightfully cool. The audience, though few, was fit, as was shown by the devout attention of all present. But the speech had to be cut in twain; for, whilst Sir Roundell's eloquence flowed on, the hand of the clock stole round, and at length, suddenly, and quite to our surprise—for we took no note of time—Mr. Speaker rose, and Sir Roundell, in the middle of a sentence, had to sit down. But, no matter. At nine, when the House resumed—Mr. Eastwick having courteously postponed his motion, and Mr. Baillie Cochrane his, not so courteously—Sir Roundell took up the broken thread of his discourse, and talked for nearly another hour. Sir Roundell defended the policy of the Government and the treaty; and very delighted must have been Sir Stafford Northcote, who sat in his place, throughout listening with rapt attention, to have so eloquent, so able, so distinguished a defender. The Treaty of Washington has been severely handled by acrid party critics. The *Times*, though, has steadily defended it; and now Sir Roundell Palmer, the leader of the Chancery Bar, throws over it his ample shield. Sir Stafford Northcote spoke in this debate, and Mr. Gladstone, ever prodigal of his eloquence; and others, including Mr. Baillie-Cochrane, who told the House and the world (if, haply, the world would listen) that British honour and interests have been sacrificed, and a 'that, a' that—chaff which don't catch old birds now. It was, though, a good debate—a pleasant oasis in a Sahara mostly of mere sands.

PARTY GOVERNMENT.

On Monday, early in the evening, that ugly business the loss of the *Megara* on the island of St. Paul was discussed, on a motion that the House do now adjourn, made by Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Bart., and ex-Lord of the Admiralty. It is a miserable business the loss of this ship, and the spectacle in the House on Monday evening was melancholy. Sir John and his colleagues attempting to damage the Government with such ardour that you could not but suspect that their natural sorrow for this calamity was quite extinguished by their desire for a party triumph, and for the other side, poor Mr. Goschen, the First Lord, pallid and evidently distressed, labouring—but, alas! not with success, or, at most, with very partial success—to clear the Admiralty from blame. It was not a pleasant sight, that despondency and mortification which sat on the faces of the members of the Government, and that ill-concealed pleasure which was discernible in the countenances of the right hon. and hon. gentlemen opposite. But such is party government, so lauded by Earl Russell and Mr. Disraeli.

M. JULES FAVRE'S SUCCESSOR.—Count Charles François Marie de Remusat, who has been appointed successor to M. Jules Favre as French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was born in 1797, and is consequently seventy-four years of age. Early in life he became a member of the Bar, and published, in 1820, a work upon the jury system, which was translated into Spanish. Upon the accession of Louis Philippe he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, and took a position there among the doctrinaires, a Liberal in theory, but a Conservative in practice. In 1836 he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department. He afterwards became a warm supporter of M. Thiers. In 1840 he was for a short time Minister of the Interior. After the Revolution of February, 1848, M. de Remusat was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, where he sat on the Conservative benches. In 1849 he was re-elected, and continued to oppose the Republican party. After the coup-d'état of Louis Napoleon he retired from political life. M. de Remusat has been a most industrious and varied writer on political and philosophical subjects, and he has contributed largely to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other periodicals. He is a member of the French Academy.

SUBMARINE BLASTING.—Some interesting experiments in submarine rock-blasting were made, a few days since, in connection with the harbour works proposed to be constructed at St. Helier's, Jersey. In order to obtain a sufficient deep-water space at low spring tides, it has been determined to remove a mass of syenitic rock below low-water level; and it was with a view to arrive at the best means of effecting this object that the experiments were instituted. Charges of compressed gun-cotton were prepared for these trials by the Patent Gun-Cotton Company, of Sowermarket. They were inclosed in water-tight tin cases, each containing from 5 lb. to 10 lb. of the explosive compound. The tins were placed in position under water by a diver, and fired in sets of three at a time by means of an electric battery. The effects of the explosions were very marked; in one instance two tins of gun-cotton of 10 lb. each and one tin of 5 lb. were placed by the diver at the foot of a detached rock, and afterwards fired simultaneously by the battery. The explosion caused great agitation, throwing up a volume of water and stones to a considerable height; it is calculated that about 100 tons of the hard rock were detached and shaken by this one blast, the entire operation connected with the placing and firing of the charges occupying a little over half an hour. The experiments were instituted by Mr. Coode, C.E.; they showed that, under certain conditions, this powerful explosive agent may be advantageously employed for submarine blasting.

THE HARVEST.—Wheat harvest has been commenced upon many farms in East Essex, and by Monday will be pretty general throughout the county. The last two or three days have greatly improved the aspect of the wheat; the reports respecting them are now generally favourable, the ears being full and plump. Wheat harvest has commenced in earnest about Newmarket; it is thought that the crops will prove a fair average. The weather has been brilliantly fine this week in the eastern counties. The cutting of oats has commenced in the neighbourhood of Wisbech, in which district the fine dry weather has had an excellent effect on the wheat crops. Wheat-cutting will be general by the end of the week or the beginning of next week. In Devon and Cornwall harvest operations are extending every day, and a large breadth of barley and oats has been cut in the two counties. A few fields of wheat are also down, and a considerable number of acres will be ready for the scythe in a few days if the present ripening weather continues. Barley and oats, as a rule, look exceedingly well, and more than average crops are expected in the majority of districts. Straw is in abundance. The wheat crop varies considerably, and has made great progress during the last week or ten days. Some farmers in both counties complain of a thin crop, and others acknowledge that there is every likelihood of the best crop for some years; but perhaps the general opinion is that, while there will be a fair yield, a good average will not be reached. The root crops promise to be the best for several years.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Army Regulation Bill and the Norwich Voters' Disfranchisement Bill were read the third time, and the Lodgers' Goods Protection Bill the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Commons, at their morning sitting, finished their labours in Committee on the Ballot Bill, which was ordered to be reported on Monday. The House then proceeded to debate the Treaty of Washington, on the motion of Sir C. ADDERLEY for the production of correspondence; and at the evening sitting the notices of motion on the order for Supply were withdrawn, to enable the debate to be continued.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House sat for the purpose of forwarding several bills through a formal stage. Prince Arthur's Annuity Bill was read the third time and passed. The Judicial Committee Bill was, after some discussion, read the second time.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

The sitting was spent in advancing a stage several measures of minor importance.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir J. HAY put questions relating to the loss of H.M.S. *Megara*, which extracted a lengthened defence on the part of the First Lord of the Admiralty of the conduct of his department. It is consolatory to learn from the right hon. gentleman's explanation that the arrangements for provisioning the shipwrecked crew are such as that all apprehensions of famine being added to their other calamities may be allayed. The PRIME MINISTER gave a pledge, at the instance of Sir J. Pakington, that a full and searching inquiry shall be instituted, not only into the circumstances attending the wreck, but the condition of the ship when she left on her disastrous voyage. The Ballot Bill was then considered on the report, and several fresh amendments inserted. Afterwards, on the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. CORKY directed attention to the evidence taken before the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Board of Admiralty, and urged the expediency of Ministers reconsidering the changes in the constitution of the board under the Order in Council of Jan. 14, 1869.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

Prince Arthur's Annuity Bill, the House of Commons Witnesses Bill, and some other measures were read the third time. Lord CAMPERDOWN offered explanations with regard to the circumstances under which the *Megara* store-ship had left this country for Australia, but he added nothing to the statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty in the Commons on the previous day. The Ballot Bill was subsequently brought up from the Lower House, and, Thursday having been fixed for the second reading, Lord SHAFTESBURY gave notice that he will then move the rejection of the bill, on the ground that it is too late to consider it this Session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Commons were occupied during their morning sitting with a debate on the third reading of the Ballot Bill. It was opened by Mr. DISRAELI, who reviewed the history and progress of the measure, and indulged in some severe sarcasms on the conduct of the Government, and particularly of its chief. Mr. GLADSTONE undertook the defence of the Ministry and, after a smart passage of arms, in which Mr. Beresford-Hope, Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Scurfield, Mr. Lowther, Mr. Newdegate, and other members took part, the bill was read the third time amid Liberal cheers.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN.

Lord H. LENNOX called attention to the circumstances under which the Captain was received into the Royal Navy and sent to sea; and formally moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the subject. The speech of the noble Lord was a long impeachment of the conduct of Mr. Childers, whom he accused of having sent the Captain to sea in the face of the simplest warnings as to her insecurity from the Chief Constructor and Controller of the Navy, and, after having assumed to himself autocratic authority at the Admiralty, having, by the minute which he issued, endeavoured to cast the responsibility for the loss of the vessel upon the shoulders of his subordinates and inferiors.

Mr. GOSCHEN defended the conduct of his predecessor in office in sending the Captain to sea, on the ground that, as proved by the statements of Sir S. Robinson himself, neither that gallant Admiral nor Mr. Reed, the Chief Constructor, anticipated any danger; but, on the contrary, were of opinion that, provided the ship was properly handled, she would be perfectly safe. As to the terms of the minute, he confessed that the absence of Mr. Childers placed him in a position of great difficulty; but he suggested that those portions of it which had excited most objection had been called forth by the evidence which Mr. Reed gave before the court-martial, and which might have led the late First Lord to imagine that that gentleman had entertained more serious apprehensions than he really did as to the safety of this vessel, and had possessed information which ought to have been communicated to himself.

Sir J. PAKINGTON explained the part which he himself played with regard to the building of the Captain; but at the same time the right hon. Baronet criticised the conduct of the First Lord who succeeded him in not taking greater care to ascertain the safety of the ship before sending her to sea, and attributed to the reconstruction of the Board of Admiralty the fact that the warnings which were given upon that subject were overlooked by members of the board.

Mr. HENLEY animadverted upon the state of things which had grown up at the Admiralty since the late Order in Council and the new arrangements there. Antecedent to the issue of that order it was universally admitted that the First Lord and the Government of which he was a member were responsible for every act that was done. All this, however, was now changed, and the First Lord and the principal officers of his department were found writing letters to one another, in which they made mutual recriminations, and endeavoured to throw responsibility from one to the other. If this condition of affairs were allowed to go on, it would be useless to look for any good results from our Naval administration. He insisted that there must be unity of command; and if matters were not effectually remedied he might expect to see the speedy fulfilment of the prediction made by the Prime Minister when in Opposition a few years ago, that in future we must give up the supremacy of the seas.

The debate was continued by Mr. GRAVES, who spoke in a similar strain, Admiral Erskine, and Lord H. Scott. Mr. Lefevre spoke nearly up to a quarter to six o'clock, and just before it would have been necessary to adjourn the debate Lord H. Lennox withdrew his motion.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

Prince Arthur's Annuity Bill passed through Committee. After the disposal of several other measures on the paper, their Lordships, who had assembled in full force, proceeded to the consideration of the Ballot Bill, or, rather, to the amendment of which notice had been given, to the effect that, in consequence of the late period of the Session at which they had arrived, it was impossible for their Lordships to assent to the second reading of that bill. The Earl of RIPON moved the second reading of the bill, which was opposed by the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, who moved that it be read the second time that day three months. The bill was ultimately rejected by a majority of 49.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MILITARY MANOEUVRES BILL.

Mr. CARDWELL moved the second reading of this bill, and, for the information of those who were too apt to complain of the English system as being inferior to that of Prussia, said that the Prussians had advantages which the English had not. There the military principle was in the ascendant; while here the civil principle had precedence. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to state the object of the bill. It was to assemble 33,552 rank and file; to give the military authorities power to go over uninclosed land; to give compensation in case of damage; to hire civil means of transport, and to make the necessary police regulations to prevent strangers from encroaching on the camping ground.

Colonel ANSON moved a resolution that the House regretted that the Berkshire site had been abandoned, and that the correspondence disclosed that a state of things existed in the War Office highly detrimental to the efficiency of the service, from the difficulty of fixing responsibility on any one individual in the case of any break down in our military system.

A POST-CARD LIBEL.—At the Somerset Summer Assizes, this week, a jury called upon a man to pay £30 damages for libelling another on a post-card. The libeller was the plaintiff's brother-in-law. There had been disturbances between the plaintiff and his wife, who was much younger than he, and her brother wrote from Torquay a post-card, addressing the plaintiff in his proper name, "alias Blue Beard" (plaintiff had had a former wife), and remarking on the other side, "Your unmanly conduct to my sister is known to me. It shall be known to the world at large if you do not reform, you coward." This was the slander. The cross-examination suggested justification. The defendant's counsel submitted there was no evidence of publication, and the Judge promised to reserve the point if necessary. The jury found for the plaintiff, however, with the above-mentioned damages.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1871.

OUR IRON SHIPS.

It is a bad and a very un-English plan to boot—that of raising a hue-and-cry that forebodes the worst whenever anything goes wrong in any portion of our immensely wide and stupendously-complicated State system. As to the effect produced on the minds of foreigners by the boylike openness with which we criticise our own defences, and run them down, and proclaim to the universe our own liability to defeat at Dorking or elsewhere, there is something to be said on both sides. At least, we may well hope so. It would, at all events, be a very rash foreigner indeed who presumed that England was helpless because she was apt to grumble every now and then at a weak point in her armour.

But a suspicion has long been lurking in the minds of the public that our scientific "construction" has, both in Army and Navy, been outrunning our scientific instruction in either; and also that our expenditure in splendid new-fangled appliances of various kinds was outrunning the warrant of actual experiment. On the whole, there is a strong impression abroad that in the Navy there has been much misplaced expenditure, and that some of the money which has been laid out in a few huge, very costly, and imperfectly-tried inventions would have been better spent in a large number of far simpler, less costly, and more easily worked and tested vessels. On Tuesday night Mr. Samuelson put a question about turret-ships which is not of a very reassuring nature, though Mr. Goschen answered him with much confidence. Upon getting this reply, Mr. Samuelson gave notice that he should reopen the subject next Session. If the efficiency and safety of revolving turrets under fire had been called in question by any half-instructed, or careless, or blatant, or popularity-hunting member, we should have thought comparatively little of it. But the honourable member for Banbury, while one of the quietest and least pretentious gentlemen in the House of Commons, is one of the most cautious, most thoroughly instructed, and most conscientious. His culture in mechanical science is of the highest order, and thoroughly abreast of the times. So deep is our conviction that he would, in any matter of the kind, say less rather than more of what he would be justified in founding upon his own actual knowledge of the subject, that we hope—indeed, we feel sure, in spite of Mr. Goschen's rather easy-going answer—that the Admiralty will think twice during the vacation, and more than twice, before meeting Mr. Samuelson next year.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE WOMEN.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES have often had a warm word from this Journal, and in a recent Number we gave our readers a valuable account, originally furnished to a contemporary, of the action of the society for helping discharged female prisoners, which gathers as many as it can in an institution at Nine Elms and gives them a fresh chance in life—a hard chance it must necessarily be, but still a most valuable one. It is a bitter doctrine that a moral and cultivated society, such as modern civilisation covets, must—for so seems to run the terrible law—we say *must* have its dregs; that the elevation of the many in the social fabric necessitates the partial debasement of a few. We do not mean that there must be wretched criminal creatures made up of infamy and scrofula, such as the benevolent ladies at Nine Elms seek to help up a little, but that there will too surely be men and women born inferior in organisation, and unfortunately circumstanced in some way, who will drift into infamy if we do not mend our ways. To those who have so drifted we all owe a debt—the best assistance we can now give. We are exceedingly glad to find that the publicity given to the labours of the Discharged Female Prisoners' Aid Society has led to several people addressing subscriptions to Mrs. Meredith, the Lady Superintendent, at Nine Elms House, Wandsworth-road, S.W.; and perhaps there are some of our readers who can and will help to swell the list.

WRECKS ON THE IRISH COAST.—The brigantine Jane, of Barmouth—Edward Evans, master—from Dublin to Newport, laden with prop-wood, went on the Mizen Head sandbank, near Arklow, Ireland, on the 4th inst. On her perilous position being observed, the Arklow life-boat of the National Life-Boat Institution went out and found she was leaking very much, and likely to become a total wreck. Accordingly, the crew of five men were taken off and brought safely ashore in the life-boat through a very heavy sea. Three hours afterwards the boat proceeded out again to another brigantine, that had got on the same sandbank, and found she was the Boadicea of Belfast, ninety-nine tons register, laden with pig iron, and that her crew had landed at Wicklow. The life-boat men, having gone on board the vessel, proceeded to lighten her; and ultimately she slipped off the bank and was taken into Kings own Harbour.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY is expected to leave Osborne on Monday next for Windor Castle, where the Court will stay a day or two, previously to leaving for Balmoral.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, who arrived in London on Tuesday from Ireland, left in the evening for the Continent.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH attained his twenty-seventh birthday on Sunday. On Tuesday his Royal Highness, at Aldershot, presented new colours to the 99th (or Lanarkshire) Regiment.

BEFORE THE ROYAL VISITORS to Ireland left, on Monday afternoon, the honour of knighthood was offered to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and declined.

ARCHDEACON JERMYN, Vicar of Barking, Essex, will succeed Bishop Cloughton as Bishop of Colombo.

TWO WINGS have recently been added to the Printers' Almshouses, at Wood-green. The opening ceremony was performed, last Saturday, by Earl Stanhope.

THE VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CAMP AT SHROBURYNESS commenced work on Tuesday, the competition being chiefly that with the smooth-bore guns.

THE JANSENISTS OF HOLLAND have expressed a desire to enter into a connection with the Old Catholics of Germany.

MR. HANNAY, late Recorder of Pontefract, the new magistrate for the Worship-street district, sat for the first time on Monday, at that court. He replaces Mr. Newton, who is transferred to Marlborough-street, vice Mr. Tyrwhitt, resigned.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE of a new lighthouse was laid on Monday, at the Longships, off Land's-end. The lighthouse will be 116 ft. above high water, and the light will be seen at the distance of sixteen miles.

A MAN who had cruelly beaten his little daughter, ten years of age, was, on Monday, sentenced by the Southwark police magistrate to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE POPULAR AND STEPHEN SICK ASYLUM, which has just been erected at Bromley-by-Bow, was opened for the reception of patients on Monday. The building, which will contain beds for 572 patients, has been erected at a cost of £43,000.

THE BANK HOLIDAY ACT of Sir John Lubbock came into operation on Monday. Not only banks, but most other commercial businesses, and not a few retail dealers, availed themselves of the opportunity, and closed their counting-houses and shops.

THE WORTHFUL COMPANY OF MERCHANTS has contributed 50 guineas to the fund for the completion of the National Sanatorium for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Bournemouth. Her Majesty has given £100 towards the same object.

A MODEL OF A STATUE to be erected to the memory of Oliver Cromwell was, last Saturday morning, placed pro tem. in Parliament square, Palace-yard, immediately opposite the principal entrance to the House of Commons. The statue, when executed, will be 8 ft. in height, and promises to be a fine work of art.

THE REPORT OF THE IMPROVED INDUSTRIAL DWELLINGS COMPANY, founded by Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, shows that £193,779 has been expended in the erection of nearly 1000 tenement dwellings in the metropolis, and states that 200 more such buildings are in course of erection this year. The usual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum is again recommended.

THE TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO THE EXCHEQUER from April 1 to Aug. 5 amounted to £22,331,866, as against £21,659,822 in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has amounted to £27,731,944. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £631,618, and in the Bank of Ireland £1,006,870.

THE COURT-MARTIAL on the officers of the Agincourt was brought to a close on Tuesday, after an inquiry of ten days. Captain Beamish and Staff-Commander Knight have been severely reprimanded, and Lieutenant Bell has been admonished to be more careful for the future.

AT A MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, on Monday, it was stated in the mechanical science section that the place in which there is the largest rainfall in the United Kingdom is Skye, near Kendal. In 1861 the rainfall there was 225 inches. Sandy, in Bedfordshire, is said to be the driest place in the country, the average rainfall there being twenty-one inches.

CHARLES GOULDREY, a private in the 10th Hussars, leaped out of an express-train on the Brighton Railway, last Saturday morning, at a place called Star Bridge, near the Merstham tunnel. He fell with great violence on his face, and when picked up was insensible. On medical attendance being procured, it was found that he had sustained concussion of the brain. He is not expected to survive.

AN ORDER IN COUNCIL has been published in a supplement to the Gazette, prohibiting any master of a ship in which a person has been attacked with or died of cholera from bringing the vessel into port until he has destroyed the clothing and bedding of those who have been so attacked.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR JULY show that the total value of British imports was £31,251,151, being an increase of £6,561,013 as compared with July, 1870. During the seven months of this year the imports amounted to £186,507,467, or an increase of £22,979,122 over the corresponding period of last year. The exports were valued at £19,817,991, being an increase of £2,381,237.

THE OPERATIVE ENGINEERS having commenced a "strike," deputations from engineering firms in various parts of England and Scotland met the Newcastle and Gateshead masters, who are the first attacked, and concerted measures to meet the emergency. Workmen from the Continent and from other parts of England are to be imported into Newcastle, to fill the places of the hands who have struck.

A MAN NAMED YEATES, thirty-five years of age, was on Tuesday charged on his own confession, at the Southwark Police Court, with having set fire to some premises in Russell-street, Bermondsey, on Feb. 14 last, when property to the value of nearly £6000 was destroyed. A remand was granted, in order that the police might communicate with the insurance offices which suffered through the fire.

AT THE LIVERPOOL ASSIZES, on Monday, Mr. Horsley, a warehouse-keeper and shipowner at Kirkdale, was awarded £375 as compensation for injuries received in a collision at Sandhills, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. At the Leeds Assizes two actions for compensation for personal injuries sustained in the Brockley Whins accident were brought against the North-Eastern Railway Company. In one case the plaintiff was awarded £300, and in the other it was arranged without trial that the plaintiff should receive £200.

AN UNUSUALLY SHOCKING SUICIDE took place, on Tuesday evening, in Barbican. An ex police sergeant, who had during the last three months taken to drinking, and had had quarrels with his wife, blew up an outhouse with gunpowder. The place was wrecked, and he was found insensible on the floor. He was restored to consciousness and was conveyed to the hospital in a cab, but during the journey managed to get a razor from his pocket and to cut his throat in so determined and frightful a manner as to cause his death.

FLAX CULTURE IN IRELAND.—According to the Registrar-General's return for 1871 of the extent under flax cultivation in Ireland, and the number of scutching-mills, the total decrease in Ulster, as compared with last year, is 32,224 statute acres; in Leinster, 1039 acres; in Munster, 1263 acres; and in Connaught, 2620 acres. In the county of Armagh there is a decrease of 5182 acres; in Antrim, 2918; in Cavan, 3625; in Donegal, 3917; in Down, 4068; in Fermanagh, 2193; in Londonderry, 2061; in Monaghan, 3628; and in Tyrone, 6804 acres. The total acreage in Ireland is 156,764; and the total decrease is 38,146 acres. This decrease is general. There are 1518 scutching-mills in Ireland, of which 1409 are in Ulster, 39 in Leinster, 39 in Munster, and 31 in Connaught.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK TONTINE.—Tontines are not so familiar to the public now as they were some years ago; at least, not under that name. Consequently, the "Alexandra Palace and Muswell-Hill Estate Tontine" has something of novelty about it. The property known as the Alexandra Park is of considerable extent and constantly-increasing value; but the full details of the scheme have never been developed, and, of course, the full worth of the estate has not yet been appreciated. To accomplish both these objects a tontine has been formed, which is to terminate on June 30, 1886. Certificates representing £50,000 gs. (of which 1s. of each guinea is to be appropriated to insurance of subscribers) will be issued, ranging in price from one guinea for a single right to 100 gs. for a hundred rights. The certificates entitle holders to the following benefits:—1. To participate in the proceeds of sale of the property if the representative life upon which the tontine privilege depends shall be living on June 30, 1886. 2. To the receipt from a life assurance of the sum of 20s. in respect of each guinea paid upon any certificate, if the representative life shall die before the said June 30, 1886. 3. To admission to the palace and park, according to the number of rights. 4. To participation in art-union distributions proposed to be hereafter established. The acceptance of a certificate involves no liability. The rights and privileges of certificate-holders are governed by the trust deed. The whole net income of the undertaking, after defraying interest charges and management expenses, will be devoted to the improvement of the property, and also (when power is obtained) to art-union distributions.

RUINS OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS.

WE have often had occasion to describe the Paris Hôtel de Ville when in its entirety, and we this week publish an Engraving showing what it is now. Perhaps Paris sustained no greater loss during the late unhappy troubles than the Hôtel de Ville, a magnificent structure, dating in part from 1628. The additions of 1842 to this municipal palace cost £640,000, and some of the saloons were the most gorgeous in Paris—perhaps in the world. Here, in the days gone by, the Prefect of the Seine was wont to entertain his 7000 guests in the great gallery, with gilt Corinthian columns and 3000 wax-lights, the whole suite of rooms measuring more than 1000 yards in length. In and about the building were some 500 statues of French celebrities, from Charlemagne to Louis XIV. in a full-bottomed wig. Painting, gilding, carving, glass, and velvet had done their utmost; and as a specimen of magnificence in the modern French taste the furniture and decorations of the Hôtel de Ville were unrivalled. The building, however, was far from depending altogether on its sumptuous upholstery. Not only was the architecture worthy of all praise, and the art of much of the decoration as intrinsic as its gold, but here had been enacted many famous and infamous scenes in the history of Paris. Here the first Commune held its bloody sittings; here Robespierre took refuge with his partisans, and was found by the soldiers with his broken jaw; the "Citizen King" was presented here to the people by Lafayette from a central window; here the soldiers were quartered in 1848; and here in 1871 was the stronghold of the last Commune, less bloody in its life but more desperate in its death than the first.

THE AMERICAN SHAKERS.

ON Sunday evening a very large congregation assembled in St. George's Hall, Langham-place, under the presidency of Mr. Hepworth Dixon, for the purpose of hearing "Elder Frederick W. Evans," of the Shaker community settled at Mount Lebanon, in North America, "discourse upon the principles of his order." This order, as he incidentally told the meeting, was founded a little less than a century ago, by Ann Lee, a woman who saw many visions, and who, having been imprisoned and nearly starved in her cell at Manchester, crossed over to America to found a new religion, or rather to revive there the principles of early revelation. The proceedings were commenced with a hymn, "The Day is Breaking," and a short prayer, after which Mr. Hepworth Dixon introduced "Elder Frederick" to the meeting with a few words expressive of the pleasure which he had felt some years ago in visiting Mount Lebanon, and seeing with his own eyes the well-ordered community of the Shakers, and the peace, contentment, plenty, and morality which reigned among them, where they had "made the desert smile." The elder, who is a fine, tall, ascetic-looking man, a little over sixty years of age, began his discourse by saying that he had commenced life as a materialist, but that some forty years ago he had visited the Shakers, and, touched with the spiritual nature of their lives, had thrown in his lot with them. He said that they were what might be termed religious communists; that they laboured with their own hands, abstained largely from animal food, practised celibacy, had no lawyers and no doctors, and tried to serve God by leading lives of usefulness to their brethren. They considered that men and women were equal, and to the inequality of the sexes and to the exclusion of women from the Legislature they ascribed the existing evils under which English society laboured. There was a principle of duality in everything—yes, even in the Deity; and as sure as there was a King of Heaven, so surely was there a Queen of Heaven also. He then proceeded to discuss in considerable detail the leading doctrines of the Bible, including the fall of Adam and Eve, which he ascribed not to the eating of a forbidden apple, but to the indulging of forbidden sensual appetite; and argued that some restraints ought to be placed on marriage, so that it should attain its proper end. He urged that both the Fall and the other doctrines of the so-called Christian scheme ought to be taken in a spiritual and not in a carnal sense; and in a like manner he maintained that we should understand in a spiritual sense much of the history of Jesus in the Gospels, who was the first of ascetics, and in principle a "Shaker." Passing back to the Old Testament, he urged that Moses was the first of social reformers and the most foresighted of rulers, and that in his management of the Israelitish "camp" in the wilderness he showed himself worldly wise and also an enlightened communist. He urged, also, that a communistic spirit pervaded the legislation of Moses, especially in respect of the Sabbatical year, and in the terminal abolition of debts and of slavery. He followed this up by stating that, out of the religious bodies known in England, the "Quakers" were those who most nearly approximated, as in name so also in character, to the "Shaker" community, as being lovers of peace, harmony, sobriety, chastity, and of non-resistance by war; adding that both England as a country and London as a great city had need to reform their social code and habits of life, and warning his hearers that other empires and cities as large and as powerful as our own had perished by the sword. It would be well for England if she would trust less in the sword and more in God, and do more to cultivate the life of God's spirit, which alone could make a people happy and contented, and secure strict justice between man and man. The speaker was loudly cheered at various points in his discourse, which, though it lasted an hour and a half, was listened to with marked attention. A vote of thanks to "Elder Frederick" terminated the proceedings; and it was announced that a new journal named the *Shaker* had been started and published in Southampton-row, to advocate the views of his co-religionists. "Elder Frederick" is the first member of the Shaker Church who has been sent officially on a mission to England.

LEICESTER AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual show of the Leicestershire Agricultural Association was held at Leicester on Wednesday. Over £700 was offered as prizes, and the show was well patronised. There were over 180 entries of horses, nearly seventy of these being of the hunter class. Of cattle there were ninety-four entries, Mr. Thomas Pulver, Broughton, Kettering, taking the silver cup offered by the Leicester butchers for the finest ox. Mr. Pulver is an extensive and successful exhibitor at the Smithfield Club shows. There were only sixty-five entries of sheep.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The deaths in the metropolis from smallpox fell last week to 87; those in the five previous weeks have been 235, 164, 133, 135, and 122. The deaths from diarrhoea in the last four weeks respectively have been 64, 110, 201, and 225; those from simple (that is, English) cholera, were, in the last two weeks, 17 and 18. The annual rates of mortality in the following places, per 1000 of the population, were:—Dublin, 13; Portsmouth, 15; Wolverhampton, Birmingham, and Nottingham, 18; Bradford, 20; Norwich and Leicester, 21; London, 22; Leeds, Sheffield, and Hull, 23; Bristol and Salford, 24; Liverpool, Manchester, and Edinburgh, 28; Glasgow and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 30; and Sunderland, 38.

THE CONDITION OF NORTH WOOLWICH.—A memorial having been addressed to the Home Office respecting the defective sanitary condition of the low-lying districts of North Woolwich and the neighbouring parts of East London, Mr. Bruce has, under an Order in Council, appointed Mr. J. T. Harrison to open a commission of inquiry, at the Royal Hotel, North Woolwich, on Monday next. The population of the district are mostly labourers and artisans employed in the docks and river-side factories, and their houses are built on the marsh land of Essex, at a level not only below that of the outfall sewer, but also of the river, so that natural drainage is out of the question. Just outside the metropolitan boundary line, in the parish of East Ham, but only a hundred yards from the hotel where the commissioner will sit, the drainage from rows of houses flows over the waste land adjoining, and accumulates in hideous pools close by the roadside; there is no pretence at either paving or drainage, and pigs revel among the garbage in the streets. This spot is not at present within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board; but that board has long had its attention directed to the state of North Woolwich, which is part of the metropolis and therefore under their authority. The great cost of efficient drainage, which can only be done by pumping, has hitherto impeded action. At the present time the Board are considering a modified scheme of drainage, the local authorities having threatened legal proceedings to compel them. The health of the district is bad, and low fevers constantly prevail; but the neighbourhood has been remarkably free from the late epidemic of smallpox.



RUINS OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS: T



THE VESTIBULE OF THE GALLERY OF FÊTES.

THE LOUNGER.

Why did not Lord Henry Lennox sooner bring on his motion for an "Inquiry into the circumstances under which her Majesty's ship Captain was received into the Navy and subsequently sent to sea?" His Lordship says that he had no opportunity, and Mr. Disraeli has more than once, when he was charging the Government with mismanagement of the public business, echoed the complaint. But this is certainly not true. On every occasion when motion was made that "Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair that the House may go into Committee of Supply," and this motion must have been made some thirty times during the Session, his Lordship had at least thirty occasions on going into Supply to bring on his motion. But this is not all. On Tuesday nights notices of motion take precedence of orders of the day. Well, the House must have sat on at least twenty Tuesdays. True, his Lordship, like other members, must have taken his turn. But his Lordship put his notice upon the paper very early in the Session, and, had he been as anxious to bring it on as he pretends he was, he might certainly have got an opportunity before the end of March. Obviously, then, this excuse is, in cant phrase, "gammon." But, further, Mr. Gladstone, by persuading other members who had motions on the paper to postpone them, got for Lord Henry a clear Tuesday night. "Yes," says his Lordship; "but the House is often counted out on Tuesdays." This, too, is an absurd excuse; for, as his Lordship and Mr. Disraeli well know, if Lord Henry had placed his notice on the paper for that Tuesday night, there would have been plenty of members down at nine o'clock to keep the House. What, then, was the reason? We need not, I think, go far to find it. When his Lordship heard of the loss of the Captain, in September, he was quite hot about it. "He would bring the matter before the House. He didn't care who he criminated; he would have the truth out," &c.; and as soon as Parliament met he put that notice upon the paper. But, as time went on, and after he had conversed with his old colleagues, reflection cooled his indignation and made him pause—as well it might, for this unfortunate ship was the child of both political parties. The Conservatives, before they left office, resolved that it should be built. Mr. Childers carried out the resolution, and ordered it to be built. His Lordship could not, then, criminate Mr. Childers and his colleagues without implicating Mr. Corry and his. This I take to be the true reason. At all events, the reason given by Lord Henry and his chief cannot be true. But on Wednesday he did bring the motion on. Yes; after what was said on Monday by Mr. Gladstone he could not, for very shame, longer postpone it. But what he did in August he might have done in March. My opinion is that if he could he would gladly have let the matter slide.

Megara was one of the Eumenides, or Furies, one of whose duties was to punish "violation of respect to old age," and the ship named Megara has certainly punished the violation of respect due to her old age. She ought to have been laid up, or, at least, not sent out on long voyages; but the Admiralty sent her out on wellnigh the longest voyage that can be made, and she has broken down and got those who sent her out into a sea of troubles. Mr. Goschen says that Mr. Reed's report of the condition of this ship in 1866 cannot be found; though there was certainly a report sent. But no more of this. Here is, though, a suggestion to the Admiralty, worth attention, I think. It seems that when the officials want to know what is the condition of a ship they have to overhaul a mass of reports. Why should not the substance of these reports be posted up into the register of the ships, opposite the names of the ships to which said reports refer? If that were done the officials might see at a glance the history and condition of every ship. Thus, "Megara: built in 1847; reported, 1866—plates worn, unfit for long voyages." If this had been done the Megara would not now be lying stranded on the island of St. Paul. By-the-way, the sea round this island swarms with fish, and there is in the island a crater of a volcano, over which in a few minutes the fish can be broiled. This is pleasant news; for if the ship's stores should fail, the poor fellows can live on fish; and if the stores should hold out, broiled fish will be a pleasant variety. This island lies midway on the 4000 miles stretch of sea between the Cape and Australia. It is mid-winter there now; and as the ship was run on to the island on June 24, and the Malacca P. and O. Company's ship, sent from Hong-Kong, cannot be there before the end of this month, the crew, or crews, numbering 300, must have had, and will have, a weary and sad time of it. There are now no inhabitants on the island.

The celebration of the Scott centenary at Edinburgh has set most of your contemporaries, comic and serious, to writing of Scotch affairs, and to using Scotch words and phrases: not always according to knowledge. For instance, it seems to be imagined that the word "ilk" has a very wide signification, and may be used to indicate persons following a calling or occupation, or as belonging to a class, family, or clan: which it may not, for it simply means a place; and it is as well to correct the mistake before it becomes a confirmed habit. It would be quite correct to say "MacLeod of that ilk," because there was a family called MacLeod who owned a place called MacLeod, and were known as "the MacLeods of MacLeod;" but it would be wrong to say "Frazer of that ilk," because there was no place called Frazer owned by a family of the same name, although there was a clan of Frasers, of whom the Lords Lovat were chieftains. The name of a place and the name of the owner must be the same before "ilk" becomes applicable. "Ilk" has nothing to do with trades, occupations, or professions. Hence it is absurd for the *Standard* to speak of "milliners, job-masters, hotel-keepers, and that ilk;" and for *Pan* to perpetrate this:—"A fellow who feels that his middle parting is growing to be as wide as—the Poultry at least, *teste* Clements of that ilk."

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

I have sometimes felt inclined to question the truth of the axiom "Union is strength." It is not invariably the case in authorship, and the result of a combination of wits is not always as brilliant as might be expected. Mr. F. C. Burnand and Mr. Arthur Skelley are men of great mark in the literary world. They have each a distinct line of humour, and the fact of their having so little in common may account for the shortcomings of the satire, or burlesque, or extravaganza as it is called, brought out at the ALHAMBRA on Monday night. "About the Battle of Dorking; or, My Grandmother," would, perhaps, have had a better chance in a small theatre, or some such establishment as the Gallery of Illustration. It was, I am sorry to say, the reverse of a success at the Palace of the Almées in Leicester-square. Mr. F. Dewar, and a new low comedian, Mr. F. H. Irish, worked hard, but all to no purpose; and at the fall of the curtain the sweet music that authors and actors delight in was marred by certain obtrusively discordant sounds expressive of anything but pleasurable feeling. Sergeant Blower (Mr. F. Dewar) and Cheeks the Marine have the dialogue to themselves. Their grandmother is merely alluded to, and, although female interest is not imperatively required in wild and incomprehensible trifles of this kind, the bodily presence of the "ancient lady" might have been of some advantage. "The Battle of Dorking" gave me the idea of having been written for private representation, and I can imagine drawing-room amateurs rejoicing exceedingly in the two characters of Blower and Cheeks. Mr. Dewar, as we all know, is an admirable "burlesquer." He acted his best in the part of the Sergeant, and sang his best in Mr. Theodore Hermann's music. Mr. F. H. Irish is an imitator of Mr. J. L. Toole. This young gentleman has, I fancy, natural humour to depend upon, if he would only make the experiment. On Monday night Mr. J. A. Cave also made his debut here in "A Romantic Tale"—that is to say, our old friend "The Burgomaster's Daughter"—rechristened. He is a capital actor, and has a deserved reputation as a patter singer. Patter songs are mere

eccentricities of vocal art; but they require a great amount of care on the part of the singer. Mr. Cave's clear and distinct utterance is really remarkable; in fact, he divides the honours of genuine patter singing—not the vulgar music-hall imitation—with Mr. Charles Mathews. Mr. Cave's great achievement was an excellent song written for him by Mr. H. S. Leigh, and called "Courting." The manager of the Alhambra has done well in engaging Mr. Cave, whose acting is always intelligent and singularly free from vulgarity. As the Burgomaster he is well supported by Miss Minnie Sidney as Ruddy cheeks, an irresistible young peasant who beards the magistrate, puts him in the stocks, and carries off his daughter Gertrude. Miss Bella Moore, as the village divinity, might have known more of the words. Two immortals—the Fog Fiend, a kind of mild Mephistopheles; and Dew Glitter, a fairy—were performed by Miss Amy Sheridan and Miss Lizzie Grosvenor. "A Romantic Tale" is very properly called a "musical piece of absurdity." The songs, duets, &c., are from various composers.

Mr. Walter Montgomery is still feeling the pulse of the British public at the GAIETY, and it is to be hoped the result of the investigation will be satisfactory. He may, peradventure, find the hearts of his countrymen true to the core and to Shakspeare, and may, in point of fact, discover that the degraded taste we hear so much about is a meaningless phrase and nothing more. His Othello is no more startling as a performance than his Hamlet, and, lacking that quality which makes an indelible impression, it is simply one of those ordinary impersonations we have long been accustomed to from the "tragedians of the city." Mr. W. Rignold played Iago, and showed very forcibly how the character should not be dressed. On Monday and Friday Mr. Montgomery performed "Louis the Eleventh," and rose to an altitude he had not before attained. It is immensely superior to his previous performances; in fact, it is a careful, effective, and, indeed, very powerful impersonation. Some persons might object to it as being—notably in the death scene—too highly coloured; but, in a general sense, it is something more than meritorious. "The Royal Galatea Burlesque; or, Crossing the Line," is now played as a second piece. It was played on board the Duke of Edinburgh's ship at Sydney, and on Tuesday night his Royal Highness paid a visit to the theatre. The burlesque is written by Lieutenant Poore, R.M., H.M.S. Galatea, and is called in the bill "a humorous trifle." That is an assertion hardly borne out by the writing; but it is not a thing to be criticised seriously, and answers a purpose at the Gaiety. Miss Florence Farren, Mrs. F. B. Egan, Miss Caroline Parkes, Messrs. R. Soutar, Maclean, and J. G. Taylor appear in the burlesque.

On next Monday Mr. and Mrs. German Reed will produce a new entertainment, written by Mr. Arthur Skelley, and entitled "Relations," in place of "A Sensation Novel," withdrawn on Saturday. A new sketch, "Romeo and Juliet," will also be substituted by Mr. Corney Grain for "The Fancy Fair."

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE British Association continued its sittings at Edinburgh from the opening, last week, till Wednesday, when the proceedings were brought to a close. Many valuable papers were read, and some interesting discussions took place. This week the history of "Man" and the position of "Woman" divided the chief attractiveness of the daily debates. On Monday the most interesting topic was "Man versus Ape." On Tuesday it was "Woman versus Man." On the last-named day Miss Lydia Becker read a paper on some maxims of political economy as applied to the employment of women and the education of girls. The great class-room allotted to the section of Economics and Statistics was crowded by an intensely interested audience, the majority belonging to the fairer and stronger sex. Miss Becker began by broadly stating the general fact that where men and women were engaged on the same employment, the latter received, on an average, only two thirds of the emolument paid to the former. Nothing could be said against this arrangement, even by Miss Becker, where the man was enabled by his physical superiority to do more work in a given time, or to do it more effectually. She did not even complain in such an instance as that supplied in the Staffordshire Potteries, where, according to a friend's account, the painting and modelling—all work, indeed, requiring taste and skill—were done by men, while the carrying of the clay was left to women; but she objected to the cases wherein the work to be done being absolutely equal, and the requirements demanded absolutely the same, the remuneration of the female labourer is fixed at two thirds of that given to the male. This remark was specially directed against the regulations for school masters and mistresses in public elementary schools. As the boys and girls have to pass the same standards of examination, it follows that the teaching must be equally upon a par. Indeed, the girls learn more, for sewing is included in their curriculum. It is unjust, Miss Becker argued, to plead the law of supply and demand with regard to the greater abundance of available women; for, if this law were carried out, women would be allowed to compete for the higher scholastic appointments. A woman might conduct a boys' school as well as a man. It is equally wrong to plead that the schoolmaster might be married, while the mistress should be single; if wages were calculated on that principle, bachelors should receive less than married men, and fathers of large families more than others. Miss Becker went on to denounce the trades unionism prevalent in Edinburgh for the purpose of preventing the entrance of women into one of the learned professions. With much more vehemence did she inveigh against the making of needlework a compulsory subject for girls in elementary and endowed schools. This ignominious distinction between the sexes seemed to have the same effect upon Miss Becker that a red flag has upon a bull. If this badge of inferiority were removed, room might be found for a more important subject—physiology. It is better for a mother to know how to keep her child well than to be able to make it a frock. A farmer's wife in Cheshire was feeding her baby, four months old, on beer, bacon, and potato paste. Miss Becker concluded by expressing her conviction that the best way to accomplish the object all had at heart—the education of the whole people—was to devote their chief attention to the female—she might have said, the better and larger—half of the nation.

Sir John Bowring, the veteran combatant of all injustice, in supporting Miss Becker, alluded to the employment of women at watchmaking in Switzerland, by which they gained 7*l.* a day, and to the trades-union prohibition against their employment in Coventry. To him replied a gentleman who described himself as Jones, of London, and who claimed the right for watchmakers in Coventry, and asserting that, though a woman's hand might be delicate, it lacked the nervous power needed for watchmaking. No Swiss system, he maintained, with the conviction of a shoemaker's faith in leather, could produce that triumph of human ingenuity, an English watch. Then followed a moderate exhortation by Lord Houghton, who pointed out that the real reason why women were obliged to take smaller pay than men was that the former, with their present physiological development, could not possess the amount of endurance which existed in the other sex. No doubt, Lord Houghton added, Miss Becker and others were doing a great deal to remedy this defect; but his Lordship did not explain how the ladies were improving nature and correcting errors of their sex. Lady Bowring maintained that ladies' committees had done much, especially in encouraging needlework; but Mr. Fitch, a Government school inspector, attributed much harm to the excessive sewing formerly encouraged, and pointed out that the Privy Council did not settle salaries, which were arranged by school committees on the ordinary mode of supply and demand. Miss Clark volunteered the statement that some lady friend had effectually tamed several boys formerly found incorrigible; and Dr. Webster remarked that he equalised the salaries of teachers by marrying them.

Thus ended a highly amusing, if not an eminently scientific, discussion, which suggested the unanswerable question, Why do not strong-minded ladies propose that women should undertake all the duties and responsibilities of life, and why should they not be made liable for their husbands' debts, or at least for their own? They would soon abate the excessive gains of milliners, and perhaps raise the wretched pay of poor teachers; but this is too much to expect. It was, however, significant that all the points made against the woman's-right doctrine were chiefly applauded by the ladies present.

Of the other subjects of general interest canvassed at Tuesday morning's sectional meetings, a paper, by Mr. Harris, on the hereditary transmission of endowments and qualities of different kinds, was one of the most suggestive; but the questions discussed were for the most part too technical to be noticed here. A second conversazione was given to the members of the British Association, this time at the Museum of Science and Art, the more capacious halls of which were far better adapted for the purpose of entertaining a large assembly than the narrow library of the University. The museum, which has been admirably arranged under the capable guidance of the director, Professor Archer, a man of the world as well as a man of science, is formed on the model of that at South Kensington, and will, when completed, be even wider, embracing in its scope the multifarious objects of natural history, of science, and of art. The various apartments and corridors needed no new disposition to make them attractive to the crowd of savans and belles who roamed about the edifice, but several curiosities lent for the occasion were placed in various suitable localities. A number of rare prints, for instance, in the possession of Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, were arranged on screens opposite the photo-lithographs of the Scott centenary, and so completely successful was the imitation that very many of the scientific sight-seers were unable to decide which was the original and which the copy.

SATURDAY NIGHT IN EDINBURGH OLD TOWN.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily News* who has been attending the meeting of the British Association in the Scottish capital gives the following account of the scenes he witnessed in the Old Town of Edinburgh last Saturday night:—

Edinburgh, Sunday Night.

There is nothing more picturesque in Europe than the aspect which the Old Town of Edinburgh presents from Princes-street, with the grey old castle on its massive rock. On the right the ridge extends downwards, its sky-line broken by turrets and gables hoary with age; but the grand old houses in the narrow wynds and closes have long since become the habitations of the poorest of the poor and the lowest of the low. Badly off as is London for suitable dwellings for her poor working classes, Edinburgh is in an infinitely worse condition; and this condition is intensified by the circumstance that, while the houses of London inhabited by such classes are for the most part comparatively modern, the poor of Edinburgh are packed and huddled into the huge antique piles of the Old Town, where cleanliness and, indeed, common decency are physical impossibilities.

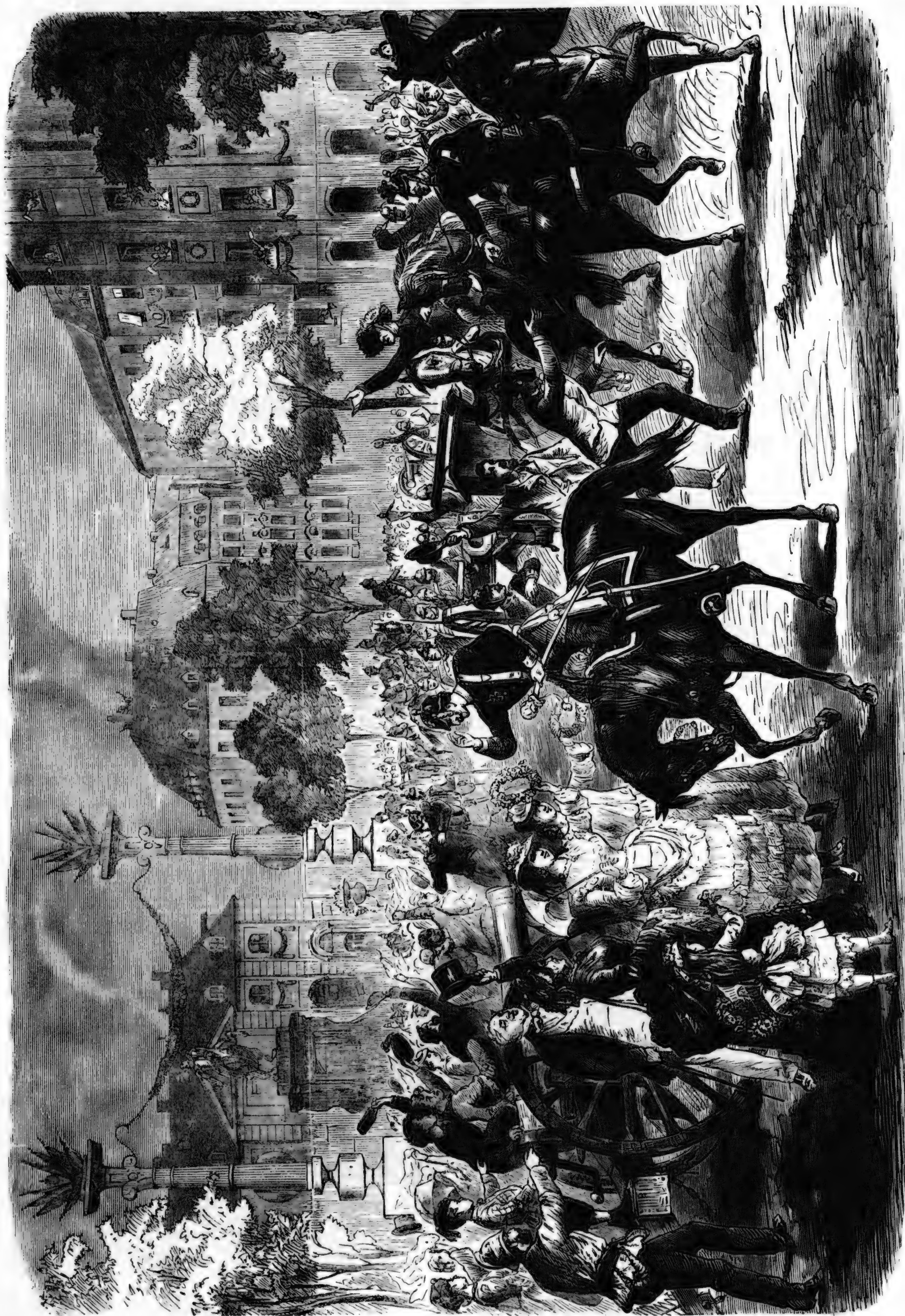
At eleven last night my guide met me under the shadow of St. Giles's Church. The High-street public-houses were closing slowly, and reluctantly discharging their occupants. On the pavement the throng was already dense and noisy. Sobriety was the exception, not the rule. Some staggered stolidly along, muttering imbecile drivel to themselves as they lurched to and fro; others, mad-drunk, fought, and yelled, and cursed. Women were the worst—ragged, barefoot, unsexed wretches, with tangled hair, bosoms half bare, mouths full of the most terrible blasphemies. Some of them had children in their arms, whom it seemed as if they must drop at every stagger. One miserable creature, with scarce clothes enough to be decent, was picked up out of a foul gutter by the police and taken off to the cells; a policeman carrying the babe, which his mate had stumbled over when picking up the mother. The most piteous sight of all was to watch the children round the groups that fought and cursed, now scattering as some one, becoming rabid, ran amuck wildly at everything, now closing up again round two who came to close grips, tearing each other, even sometimes biting like wild beasts. The children, with timorous hands, would clutch the rags of a parent, and plead, whenever a chance seemed to offer, "Come awa, mither," or "Dimma bide, father." Not less pathetic was it to see a little one keeping patient, weary watch by the mouth of the close over a parent, and striving to avert the attention of the police from the "drunk and incapable" creature. Sensuality held carnival. Any attempt to analyse the medley of sound was impossible; it could not be noted with what fearful bitterness the curses came out. A drunken London mob curse lavishly, but in its oaths there is a vague aimlessness which gives a listener the idea that they are mere expletives. But the whiskey-maddened people of the High-street cursed each other with a hot fervour, a lurid intensity, that made one's flesh creep. Quitting the pandemonium of the High-street, we passed down the West-bow into the Grass-market. A fight was raging on the spot where the mob hanged Porteous. The guide, shouldering past a crowd of drunken, dirty wretches, led the way into a narrow passage which bears the name of Gilmour's-cloze. The walls of the court had been covered with a coat of whitewash; but its broken pavement reeked again with nastiness, and the smells were horrible. Two haggard bel-dames, who were furiously cursing each other as they fought, desisted from both pastimes when they saw my guide, and greeted him with tipsy familiarity. Turning to the left, we entered at once a dirty kitchen crowded with drunken beggars, male and female. We groped our way up the foul and broken staircase into a labyrinth of squalid rooms above, littered with dirty beds and smelling inexpressibly foul. In one room two men and a woman were making rough preparations for going to bed. The woman had a bed to herself. In reply to my question, she said she knew nothing of the men who were to occupy the same room with her, and had never seen them before. In another room a mother and child were in bed. "Where's your husband?" asked my companion. "I hanna a husband," was the reply. "Who is the father of your child?" "De'il kens," answered the woman, with a half-drunken laugh. Sleep was impossible for anyone in such a den, on account of the din of fighting and screaming below, the rolling about and the imprecations of drunken people everywhere, and the wailing of forlorn children. Quitting a place not fit for pigs, we passed into another close, and, ascending to the top of a narrow, tortuous, broken, and dirty staircase, entered a foul, low-roofed room containing not a scrap of furniture. In each corner was a little heap of dirty straw, on which nestled, tangled in strange confusion, some children. It was impossible to tell how many, but it was easy to tell that all were dirty, sore, covered and infested with vermin. By the low fire crouched two cronies, both drunk and loquacious; and lower down in the same house we entered a room, the walls of which, rotten and full of cracks, were matted with torn layers of mouldy paper swarming with vermin. Across the centre of the low ceiling ran a beam, so bent and strained that it was amazing it had not broken long ago. Gaping holes in the floor were filled by great stones, and moonlight was visible through the fissures in the walls. In another room, dirty as a pigsty, lay a bundle of foul rags, which we were told was a woman "that had taken a drap;" her feet lay in the heap which was swept in the corner—ashes, filth, herring-bones, and muck miscellaneous. Her head was in perilously close proximity to a fire that burnt between two loose stones.

Down the dirty stairs, and up another winding stair still dirtier and more broken, we had to pass through drunken crowds fighting and yelling in the narrow squalid court. At the top of the rickety stairs we entered a place which cannot be called a room, roofed in by the bare rafters; only where they joined was there standing room for even a small man. Here we found a widow and eight children living on a parish allowance of five shillings a week. The children were half nude and horribly filthy. Savages live a more

vention, attended by statesmen, prison governors and philanthropists from all parts of the United States, was held at Cincinnati, and, on its successful termination, it was resolved to take measures for convening a World's Prison Congress for promoting reforms in criminal discipline, to be held in London in 1872, in the first fortnight in June. The proposal has received the decided approval of the United States Government, and, in accordance with a resolution of both Houses of Congress, President Grant has signed a commission accrediting the Rev. E. C. Wines, D.D., Secretary of the American Prison Association, to represent the United States Government at the said Convention, and in making the needful arrangements. The Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and the various Foreign Ambassadors resident at Washington have also furnished Dr. Wines with recommendatory letters to the respective Governments of other nations. He has just arrived in England to solicit the co-operation of the British Government and of associations interested in reformatory and penal discipline. The Committee of the Social Science Association have at once appointed a provisional sub-committee of three gentlemen—Mr. Frederick Hull, for eighteen years Inspector of Scotch Prisons; Mr. Marshall, a visiting magistrate of Goldbach Fields Prison; and Mr. William Tallack, Secretary of the Howard Association—to assist Dr. Wines in the preliminary arrangements for the Congress. A larger committee will be shortly appointed, with auxiliaries in other countries. Amongst the distinguished Americans who intend to be present at the Congress is ex-Governor Seymour, who competed with General Grant in the last Presidential campaign.

In this version the stone-throwing and the alleged killing of the child, which occurred an hour after the time, and nearly half a mile distant from the spot at which the police force attacked the meeting with truncheons, are made to do duty as an explanation or excuse for that attack. It was very much the same as if some one explained that Napoleon I. quitted Elba because of the Battle of Waterloo. Up to and during the time of the attack by the police force on the meeting, no stones or other missiles were thrown, for at least one very sufficient reason, if for no other—namely, that no stones could be had. The scene of the meeting, as everyone familiar with it knows, is a sward as smooth and as clear of stones as a well-kept lawn terrace. Neither missiles nor weapons more formidable than blades of grass were within reach of the people, who were struck down so freely by the loaded batons of the police. It was only after the meeting had been violently assailed and dispersed, and when the police, in the heat of their victory over unarmed men, women, and children, pursued the

NEW ORGAN AT THE QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER SQUARE.—Mr. Robert Cooks, the eminent music-publisher, and the proprietor of the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square—a locale richer in musical associations than any other in the United Kingdom—has just added to them the only thing in which they have of late years been wanting, an organ. The instrument is the work of Messrs. Thomas C. Lewis and Co., an artistic firm, with whose productions, and even with whose name, many musical readers will perhaps have been till this time unacquainted. This, however, is not likely to be the case much longer; for this, their latest effort, at once places them among even the first of contemporary builders, foreign or native. The Queen's Concert Rooms organ has only two manuals; but the number and variety of stops on each is so great, and the combinations of which they are susceptible are so facilitated by "composition" pedals, that the absence of a third manual, if occasionally a source of embarrassment to the performer, need never make itself felt by his hearers. From C C C to F. The distinguishing feature of the instrument is the number of its eight-foot stops, so large a number indeed in reference to the instrument—lappily only one of the best, not one of the "largest organs in the world"—that nothing short of the variety presented in their different builders would have prevented their clashing with, or to use an old organist's phrase, "bothering" one another. The result is quite other—themselves, but they form in combination so solid a basis for "harmony" superstructure that the "full organ" is of a volume and of utterance, definiteness of pitch, and, where needed, delicacy, leaves nothing to be desired. Certain technical novelties add to the value of the instrument, and the merit of the artificers; but it would be difficult to make their peculiarities intelligible to the general reader, who, like the general hearer, is more concerned about effects than causes. The instrument is enclosed in a case of Renaissance design, graceful in outline, and sober though rich in colour. Towering above a well-filled orchestra, its face and figure will no doubt be as striking as its voice.—*Globe.*



TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF THE SAXON TROOPS INTO DRESDEN.



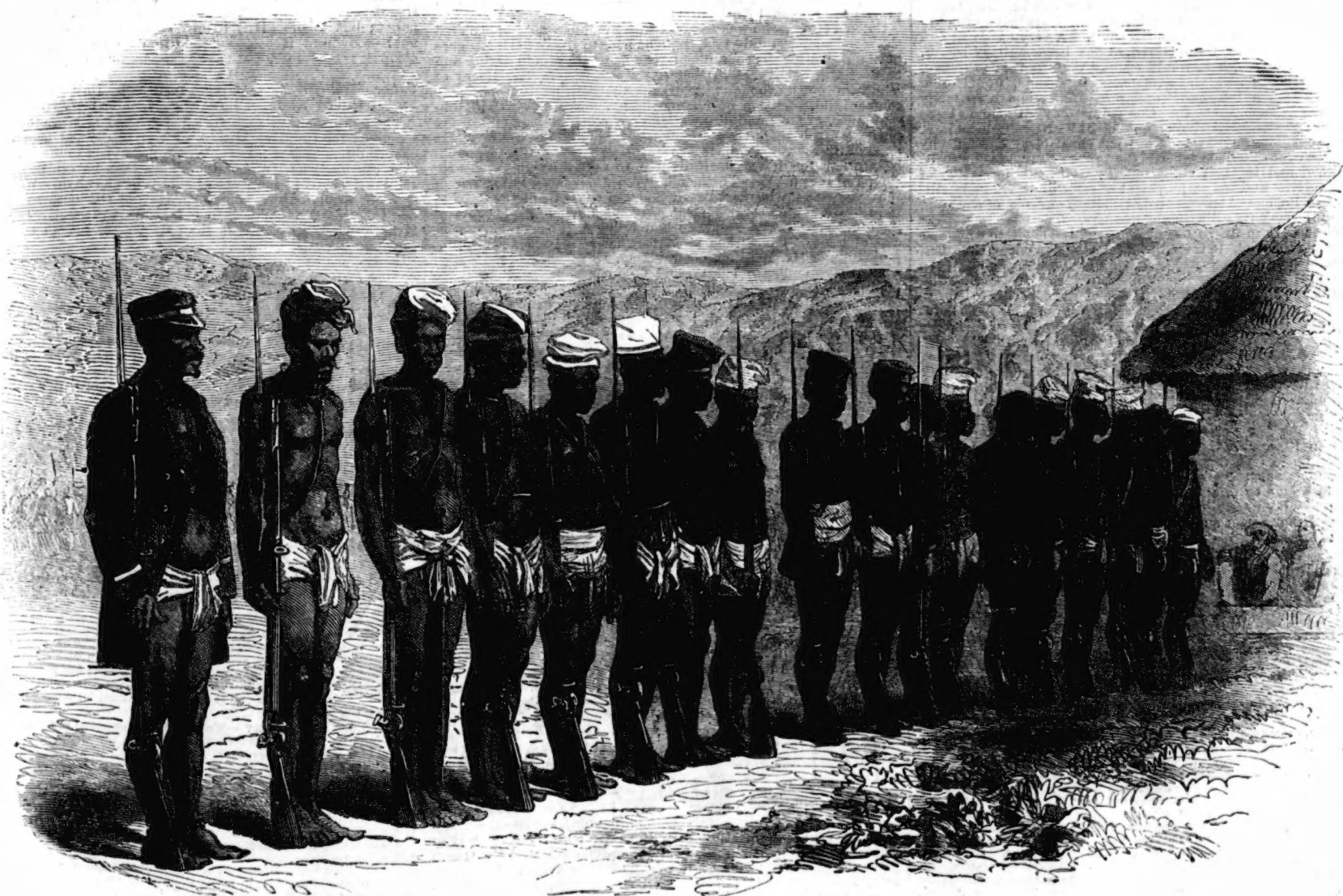
NEW CALEDONIA AND ITS INHABITANTS: A MISSIONARY MEETING.

ENTRY OF THE SAXON TROOPS INTO DRESDEN.

AFTER the grand display of military triumph at Berlin, the entries of the troops of the minor States of Germany into their respective capitals were comparatively unimportant affairs; and yet they possessed an interest, not only for Saxons, Bavarians, Wirtembergers, &c., but also for all Germany, if not for all Europe. For were not each of these festivals tokens of the unity of the Fatherland, and indications that local dissensions were at last obliterated in a common triumph? Such, at least, is the view

taken of them among Germans; and, though the sentiment expressed by a Bavarian soldier to Prince Fritz may still find an echo in other cities besides Munich, there is more of compliment than of rivalry conveyed in it. The story goes, that after the Prince Imperial of Germany (better known still, however, as Crown Prince of Prussia) had reviewed the soldiers of Bavaria, whom he had so often led to victory, and praised them for their valour, a soldier stepped out of the ranks and addressed the Prince in some such words as these:—"Yes, your Royal Highness, we have

peppered the French pretty well this time; and if we had only had you to lead us in 1866, wouldn't we have thrashed those confounded Prussians!" Be this story true or false, we daresay it is true that, while Bavarians, Saxons, &c., are Germans, they are Saxons, Bavarians, &c., first; and would not have been sorry—while they are willing to forget State rivalries—if the thrashing in 1866 had been done by themselves instead of by "those confounded Prussians." Be this as it may, however, the soldiers of each of the minor States have had



NATIVE SOLDIERS OF NEW CALEDONIA.

their triumphs as well as those of their "big brother," and very much the festivals were enjoyed by both military and civilians. The Saxon troops engaged in the war in France made their triumphal entry into Dresden on the morning of July 11. The King appeared at the head of the troops at eleven a.m. His Majesty ordered the generals of division to make known to the men that the Emperor of Germany had promoted the Crown Prince of Saxony to the rank of Field-Marshal, and the King thereupon at once handed to the Prince the Field-Marshal's staff. There was immense and prolonged cheering from the soldiers and the vast concourse of people that had assembled. The march past was witnessed by the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Charles Theodore of Bavaria, and the Duke of Genoa, who accompanied the King. Our Engraving shows the sort of reception accorded to the troops.

THE FRENCH COLONY OF NEW CALEDONIA.

NEARLY 130 years ago Captain Cook reported of the inhabitants of the largest of his discoveries in the Pacific that they were friendly to strangers. It would appear, however, that the tribes of this island, which he named New Caledonia, must have differed in habits and customs, if not in race; for later investigators fared badly, and some of them, however they may have been received, were certainly killed and eaten by the savage cannibals of that too hospitable shore, or by those of them who at that time lived in the chief station, named by the French "Balade."

We have at various times given some account of the people of the island as reports have reached us in the records of the few French colonists who occupy the European station there, so that we have no need to recapitulate the savage story of this seemingly untamable, fierce, and warlike race of blacks. The island—that is to say, the French corner of it—has, however, played no inconsiderable part, since during the last twenty years political as well as other prisoners have been deported thither in numbers the exact account of which has not usually been published, because of the sentence having been executed at a time when the discussion of such matters, and even the mention of their details, in the public journals have been suppressed. We are glad, however, to be able to give some slight reference to the present condition of things in this terra incognita, where something seems to have been effected among the native population.

So vigorous are the New Caledonians that France may begin to compare their new and hardy civilisation with the worn-out aspect of some other parts of her dominion, and to regard the once unfriendly island as the great colony of the future. The first point will be the "moralisation" of the fierce savage tribes who occupy the thickly-wooded interior of the country; the second to encourage extensive emigration. Already the foundation is said to have been laid, and emigrants are invited to venture to the new territory, where they may work and prosper, disabusing their minds of the notion that it is a terrible country, full of dangers, and believing that when once settled there the material advantages will make them unwilling to return to the mother country. In a few years this fruitful, verdant, and beautiful island, with its wealth of vegetation and its rumoured riches in gold-fields and mineral productions, will, it is said, take a high position in the new world of colonial enterprise.

The sole difficulty with the savage indigenous tribes is that they still exhibit a horrible preference for man-meat as an article of diet. This propensity of the New Caledonians is diminishing, however; and, savage as the natives are, they are not very formidable against modern weapons. A chassepot would keep a regiment of them in order; and as the plan is being adopted of enlisting a number of the more civilised fellows who live near the European colony, and arming them with muskets, under French commanders and native sub-officers, to whom the splendid uniform of an old naval coat with brass buttons and gold-laced cap is a badge of authority, some of the chiefs—and notably the Buorate—are fast appreciating the fashion of clean linen and more or less complete suits of clothes; but they are in advance of a good many of their followers, who retain the native dress of a pair of earrings and a bangle.

The religious views of these people are not so debased as might be supposed. They believe in a Supreme Creator, and in a great variety of demi-gods who control the various affairs and pursuits of life; and to these they offer propitiation, and practise a kind of fetish. Their notion of a future state is, of course, entirely sensual, and they appear to think that each person will then hold the same position as he sustains in this life and follow the same kind of pursuits. They have some knowledge of medicine, using herbs and plants as remedies. A very excellent and interesting account of these islanders has been written by M. Jules Garnier, by which it would appear that, as far as revenge, anger, excitement, and the propensity to savage, unreflecting mischief extend, a "Kanak" and a petroleuse have so many points in common that the Communist exiles from Paris may find a congenial home among the New Caledonians. One of our Engravings shows what has been effected by the mission at Poulobo, where the young savages may be seen clothed and in their right minds; while the formation of corps of natives, and the employment of some of the most intelligent in small offices of trust, the distribution of arms, of clothing, and of uniforms have all wrought wonders. There is also a great influence at work in the person of Buorate, the chief to whom we have already referred. It is said that he, too, was once a cannibal, and that, some English voyagers having given him a musket, he used to practice shooting live women and children, and eating them afterwards. This probably is one of the calumnies that are sure to be levelled against eminent reformers and men in advance of their age. He is now a close ally of the French colonists, by whom he was sent for five years as a prisoner to Tahiti, from which happy voyage he returned entirely impressed with the advantages of civilisation, and able to speak well in three languages beside his own—English, French, and Tahitian, expressing himself with no little address. Buorate is now quite a respectable governor, remarkable for his intelligence and practical sagacity. For the numbers of those who form so disturbing an element in Paris and the large towns of France, who are poor, miserable, and so perverse that they are ready to follow anyone who promises them the opportunity of preying on society, New Caledonia seems to offer a promising sphere. Some of them have already been sent at the expense of the Government, and it is proposed that means shall be afforded for increasing the colony by free emigration.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Messrs. J. M. Johnson and Sons have published eight of the official reports of the various sections of the Exhibition, edited by Lord Houghton. Two only remain to complete the set of ten, and they will follow in the course of a few days. To avoid delay these reports have been published in shilling parts, the intention being to submit them for the approval of the foreign commissioners before final publication. The reports are printed in good type on toned paper, with marginal notes to indicate the subjects dealt with. Some of the reports are rather elaborate essays than the technical verdicts of judges, and all are of the greatest value in their several departments. The books are to be purchased at Messrs. Johnson's stalls at the Exhibition.

THE WILL OF THE LATE MR. GROTE.—The will of Mr. George Grote, F.R.S., D.C.L., formerly a member for the city of London, and Vice-Chancellor of the London University, has been proved under £120,000 personally, by his relict, the sole executrix; she is also appointed trustee in conjunction with his brother, Joseph Grote, and his brother-in-law, E. B. H. Lawin. He has bequeathed the copyright of his "History of Greece" and of other works to his wife, and after her decease to the University of London. To his wife, besides an annuity of £400 charged upon the estate at Lincoln, formerly belonging to his late father, Mr. George Grote, banker, of Threadneedle-street, he leaves a legacy of £20,000 and a life interest in his estates, real and personal. There are some liberal bequests to his nephews and nieces, who will take an equal share in the reversion of the residue. He has bequeathed the sum of £5,000 free to University College, London, the annual income to form a perpetual endowment for a professorship of philosophy of mind and logic, to be over and above any other emolument, and is not to be held by a minister of any religious denomination.

NEW EMBANKMENT ON THE THAMES.

LAST Saturday the first stone of a new embankment on the northern side of the Thames, between Chelsea Hospital and Battersea Bridge, was laid by Colonel Hogg, the Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The ceremony was held on the banks of the river, fronting the Old Swan-wharf at Chelsea; and arrangements were made that it might be begun and concluded, with all the necessary preparations for the reception of the guests, at low water and before the turn of the tide; the stone when in position being some feet below high-water mark. There were present on the occasion most of the members and officers of the Metropolitan Board and the parish authorities of Chelsea, together with a large number of ladies. It may be interesting to give, from a statement issued by the board, a brief description of the proposed embankment. After many unsuccessful attempts to obtain Parliamentary sanction to the scheme, a bill for the execution of the work was obtained in July, 1868. The designs and contract having been prepared by Mr. J. W. Bazalgette, the engineer of the board, and the arrangements with persons interested in property having been sufficiently advanced, the contract was let to Mr. Webster for £133,950, including a portion of the low-level intercepting sewer, corresponding in length to the new embankment. A fine roadway has, as is well known, been nearly completed from the Mansion House to Blackfriars Bridge, whence it passes along the embanked margin of the Thames to Chelsea Hospital, ending there in a cul-de-sac. The embankment now about to be formed will continue this roadway to Battersea Bridge, thereby opening up a thoroughfare between the west and south-west of London and the City. The Chelsea Embankment, as it will be called, will reclaim nine acres and a half from the river, and this will be occupied by a roadway 70 ft. wide and by ornamental grounds. It will be three-quarters of a mile long, and will, with the exception of about a quarter of a mile unembanked between Millbank and the Houses of Parliament, complete one continuous river embankment and roadway four miles and a quarter in length, from Blackfriars to Battersea Bridge. This roadway varies in width from 60 ft. to 100 ft., and it is hoped that before long the connecting link of embankment at Millbank will be made. The embankment wall is to be formed of concrete, faced with granite, being similar in that respect to the Albert, and to the eastern portion of the Victoria Embankment. This substitution of Portland concrete for brickwork will save not less than £21,000, and for this the Metropolitan Board takes due credit. The granite will be simply hammer-dressed, giving it a massive and effective appearance, and the parapet will be of solid granite. Owing to the more favourable character of the ground, and the nature and extent of the river traffic at this part of the Thames, it has been deemed unnecessary to carry the foundations of the wall to so great a depth as in the case of the embankments lower down the stream. They will extend to 4 ft. below low-water spring tides, and this will enable the work to be executed without the aid of the whole-tide coffer-dams—a condition which very materially lessens the cost. The roadway will be planted on each side with trees, as on the Victoria Embankment. In addition to the improved means of land communication afforded by this work, it will have a very beneficial effect upon the navigation of the river, equalising its channel, and not only removing the mudbanks, but also preventing the tendency to deposit. The shore on the opposite bank for about three quarters of a mile has already been rendered fairly uniform by the improvements effected in connection with Battersea Park, and for this length the width of the river will, when the new works are complete, be about 700 ft. At present the width varies from 700 ft. to 850 ft., and at the western end, near Chelsea Hospital, the mud-bank is in some places as much as 4 ft. deep. The works commenced on Saturday will probably be completed and made available to the public in about two years and a quarter, and will be carried out by Mr. Webster, the contractor, under the direction of Mr. Bazalgette and Mr. John Grant. The first stone was laid on the river bank, and in a sealed bottle in the cavity were placed some of the current coins, a copy of the *Times* and other London newspapers of Saturday, a parchment containing a list of the names of the present members and principal officers of the Metropolitan Board and of the authorities of Chelsea parish, and a description of the embankment. The company, on the completion of the task of laying the stone, cheered most heartily and drank to the success of the embankment; at the same time the band of the Royal Military Asylum played the National Anthem.

Colonel Hogg, who was received with applause, having declared the stone well and duly laid, said he had to thank his colleagues on the Board for the compliment they had paid him in asking him to take the chief part in that day's ceremony. The Board of Works might, he thought, justly ask the metropolitan public to contrast the condition of London fifteen years ago with its present means of communication between all parts, and also the purity of the river then and now. In speaking of the works done in the metropolis during those fifteen years, neither he on its behalf, nor the board itself, desired to take the whole credit for those improvements. The members could not forget the name of the gentleman who first of all adapted the embankment of the river to the sewage works of the metropolis, whose genius devised the scheme, and whose energy had brought it thus far to a successful issue. He wished to state what had been done in that period under Mr. Bazalgette's direction. Two embankments, upwards of two miles in length, had been completed, and when the present work was finished there would be an almost continuous embankment for three miles, which would vie with that of any city in the world. As to the sewage works, of the extent of which the public were not perhaps aware, he might mention that during the last fifteen years 400 miles of sewers had been made in the metropolis under the superintendence of Mr. Bazalgette, at a cost of six millions. That was in addition to 700 miles of connecting sewers which had been laid by the local boards and vestries, who co-operated most cordially with the Metropolitan Board. Nine new streets, of a total length of three miles, had also been constructed at an expense for works only of £170,000, and the board had also been engaged in the preservation of commons and other public works. He did not state those facts for the glorification either of the board or Mr. Bazalgette, but he felt the inhabitants of the metropolis had a right to know how their money was spent and what they had to show for it. It was with very great pleasure that he had to announce that Her Majesty, on the advice of the Prime Minister, had been pleased to confer upon Mr. Bazalgette the distinction of the Civil C.B., in recognition of his services, as the engineer of the board, to the metropolis. He personally, and no doubt many of his colleagues also, had often been asked sneeringly when the board was going to reduce its taxation. His answer to that was that the board had been gradually decreasing the taxation, while the benefits issuing therefrom had been largely increasing. Two years ago the charge was 6d. in the pound, then it was reduced to 5d., and now it was but 3d. That latter sum was not, as was supposed, charged upon a new and increased assessment, but upon the old assessment, and he made that explanation that ratepayers might do justice to the board and its work. He added that he was quite certain that, with an admirable and efficient contractor like Mr. Webster, the works would be executed honestly, faithfully, and with all necessary speed, and that the Chelsea Embankment would reflect credit on all connected with it.

Mr. Bazalgette, who was called upon by the company, returned thanks for the complimentary manner in which Colonel Hogg had referred to his connection with the board, and for the way in which the members had received the intimation that the Queen had been graciously pleased to recognise his services. It was, he said, many years ago when, as a young man, he entered the office of Mr. Walker, a great engineer, and was engaged there in preparations for forming a line of embankment upon which private persons might build upon the land reclaimed from the river. The work was never accomplished for want of the neces-

sary funds; but London went on gradually increasing in population, the streets became much overcrowded, and ventilation was more and more needed. To undertake those heavy but necessary duties the Metropolitan Board of Works was founded. It was then predicted that the board was doomed to failure, because, as was urged, it would consist of men who would only represent the interest of their parishes, and would not be able to take an enlarged view of the requirements of the metropolis. It was now admitted that the board had been equal to the occasion, and had accomplished many proper and judicious improvements in the course of the last fifteen years, having created new parks and streets, broken up overcrowded districts, formed embankments, and, in fact, placed the metropolis in a fair position to bear comparison with the European capitals. The embellishments of the metropolis had not been injudicious even in a pecuniary point of view, for it had increased the rateable value of property, and consequently had created a power to pay for the improvement. He believed the Metropolitan Board had still a large duty before it. London was still increasing, there was a great deal yet to be done, and it was now generally felt that the board was the only body which would fairly consider the requirements of the citizens and execute the necessary works.

The ceremony then ended, and the members of the board and their guests afterwards proceeded by special steamer to Crossness Point to view the sewage works there.

NEW MUSIC.

The Songs from "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." Written by Lewis Carroll; the music composed by WILLIAM BOYD. London: Weekes and Co.

Everybody knows the delightful book which, two or three years ago, raised screams of delight in English nurseries, and was read with scarcely less interest by children of the largest growth. Everybody, therefore, will be glad to find that the comical verses it contains have been set to appropriate music, and published in a cheap and convenient form. Mr. Boyd has done his work with simplicity of style, and with a keen perception of the extravagant humour of the themes. Hence a little collection of songs which deserves as great popularity as that enjoyed by Mr. Carroll's most amusing volume.

O Gladsome Light. Evening Song of Praise. By JAMES F. SIMPSON. London: W. H. Ross.

The smoothly-flowing melody of this hymn exactly hits the prevalent psalmic taste of the day; and we see no reason why it should not become an extensive favourite. The harmonies are plain, without baldness or monotony, and the general effect is good.

Minuet and Trio for the Pianoforte. Composed by C. A. BEECROFT. London: Weekes and Co.

We are glad to notice the frequent appearance of such works as that now before us. The fact is a set-off against those shoals of trifling and comparatively worthless pieces which perpetuate among amateurs of the "household instrument" a taste better improved away altogether. Mr. Beecroft's minuet is agreeably written; and the trio, which supplies a good contrast, makes fair pretensions to originality of structure. As a work of, generally speaking, considerable merit, we have pleasure in recommending it to the reader's notice, adding that the difficulties presented are few.

Grand Triumphal March. Composed by NICHOLAS HEINS. London: Weekes and Co.

Whether this march would have appeared exactly as it stands had not Mendelssohn previously lived and laboured is a question open to discussion. The answer to it, however, could scarcely affect the real value of the composition *per se*; and we therefore go on to state that the chief theme, in C major, is bold, well marked, and here and there treated with special knowledge of effect. Subsequent movements in the subdominant and dominant keys give variety and contrast, while the coda is all that can be wished in the way of an imposing "wind-up."

Wake, Lady, Wake. Serenade. Words by Robert Neville; Music by JAMES F. SIMPSON. London: W. H. Ross.

A flowing and elegant melody in B flat, six-eight time, distinguishes this song. There is little in the work of special originality; but tenors given to love-ditties—and what tenors are not?—may find it a useful addition to their repertory. The compass is moderate, and the accompaniment easy.

Chime, Beautiful Bells. Song. Written by Dexter Smith. Composed by EUGENE LORRAINE. London: W. H. Ross.

The temptation to realistic effects when bells are the theme is too great for ordinary powers of resistance, and here we see it exercising an easy mastery. We do not object to the result, however, especially as Mr. Lorraine shows that he can do more than set down a scale of sequence of chords of the sixth. We like the song for its undoubted expressiveness and the touches which here and there show a tendency to independent thought. The refrain is harmonised as a chorus for four voices, though such chorus forms no essential feature.

Spring Flowers. Sketch for the Pianoforte. By J. PARRY COLE. London: Weekes and Co.

There are merits of tune and treatment in this piece which call for special approbation. Consistent from beginning to end, the theme is so variously worked that weariness cannot result, while the effects, ingeniously wrought out, are such as only a master of the instrument could produce. The executive difficulties are few, and all amateurs who want a pleasant piece for the seaside may safely take our word for "Spring Flowers."

The Wreathed Garland. Bolero for Pianoforte. By J. PARRY COLE. London: Weekes and Co.

It is not easy to take the rigid forms of a dance, let it be ever so eccentric, and construct thereupon anything new. Mr. Cole, however, may be congratulated upon the production of a very spirited and characteristic piece full of verve, and stimulating enough to give one serious thoughts of trying the bolero step, even in weather so hot as the present.

OVER HASTY.—A strange scene has just occurred in the Correctional Tribunal of Toulouse. A man was accused of theft, but, as the proof was insufficient, the Court was about to acquit him, when he, doubtless supposing that he was going to receive sentence of condemnation, became most violent and burst out with a volley of insults and threats against the Judges, so that he was obliged to be handcuffed. The prisoner, who is possessed of extraordinary strength, broke the chain with a vigorous effort and redoubled his abuse, and a number of gendarmes had great difficulty in overpowering him. At the demand of the public prosecutor the tribunal condemned the accused to one year's imprisonment for menaces against the Bench.—*Galignani.*

THE SCOTT CENTENARY.—Wednesday was observed as a general holiday in Edinburgh in commemoration of the Scott centenary, and the banquet which took place in the evening in the great hall of the Corn Exchange, in the Grass Market, was a large and brilliant gathering. The Earl of Dalkeith presided, and the toast of the evening—"The Memory of Sir Walter Scott"—was proposed by Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell. As a poet, remarked the hon. Baronet, Scott, like other great masters of the lyre, may be said to have fulfilled the aspirations, and given full and triumphant truth to the thought with which many kindred minds have been in labour, but which they had lacked strength to bring forth. As a writer of prose fiction he, from the stores of his learning and the spring of his imagination, fed for sixteen years the fancy of the civilised world, ministering no less to the social and moral well-being than to the innocent gaiety of nations. The toast of "Our National Literature" was proposed by the Lord Justice Clerk, and responded to by the Dean of Westminster; and that of "The Visitors" was acknowledged by Mr. Cyrus Field, who replied for America. Other speeches, including one by Lord Houghton, in giving "The Roof Tree of Abbotsford," followed.

TRIAL AND CONDEMNATION OF A MONK AT ROME FOR MURDER.

On Saturday, July 29, there took place in Rome an event, the natural and legal sequence of the overthrow of the Pope's temporal dominion, and of that common civil status by which all Italians, with the single exception of the Pope himself, have become amenable to the laws of the kingdom, and must be tried by a jury of their own countrymen when charged with the commission of a crime. But though only a natural and legal consequence, it was not the least of the highest interest and importance, for it was the first trial of a monk before an ordinary criminal court, and, consequently, the first practical illustration given to the inhabitants of Rome of that abolition of separate and exclusive law courts and law forms in the case of the clergy, and of their being now reduced to a footing of perfect equality with their fellow-citizens. The trial, which filled to overflowing the criminal court of Rome established in the Convent of San Filippo Neri, was that of the Franciscan monk Luigi Santini, of the Convent of Civitella, in Subiaco, who, on Sept. 22, last, stabbed three times in the breast the lay brother Vincenzo Nicolini, so that the latter died of his wounds on the following day. This Luigi Santini, before becoming a monk had been a mason, and when exercising that trade had already undergone three criminal charges—one for defamation, another for threatening language, the third for wounding. With this preparation for a religious life he entered the Franciscan Monastery in 1868, and managed so completely to worm himself into the good opinion of the Superior, that in a very short time he was appointed treasurer of the establishment. From time to time, however, his fierce sanguinary character revealed itself, and the other monks were very careful of giving him offence from a vague, undefined suspicion that he was capable of any act of violence. He appeared, indeed, to have largely developed the organ of destructiveness, for the other monks who appeared in the witness-box deposed that he had more than once declared that before throwing off his gown he intended to kill somebody. This intention appears to have assumed a still more positive form a few days before the murder; for Santini, who had been ordered to sharpen the knives previous to the fête-day, Sept. 22, was heard to exclaim, whilst engaged in the work, "How famously these knives will now rip up somebody." The fête-day arrived, and for a monk of such homicidal tastes the "somebody" was sure not to be wanting. He was found in the person of the unfortunate lay brother, Vincenzo Nicolini, between whom and Santini a slight altercation arose at the moment the former was carrying a handful of rolls—an altercation speedily brought to a close by the three plunges of the knife which on the following day led to the victim's death. When questioned as to the cause immediately after the murder the assassin refused to furnish any explanation, and only replied to the Father Superior and the other monks in these words: "The job is done; you may now take off my gown, and I'll make my way to the Garibaldians or the brigands." However, neither the Garibaldians nor the brigands were to be honoured by this addition to their ranks, because the monks kept firm hold of Luigi Santini until the arrival of the carabinieri, to whom they at once handed him over.

The trial presented many points both of social and legal interest. Apart from the strange glimpses which it gave of the inner workings of monastic life, it raised a curious legal question. The crime was committed on Sept. 22. The Royal troops had only occupied Rome two days before, and the Royal decrees assimilating the legal condition of the Papal State to that of the rest of Italy were not promulgated, and, consequently, could not have legal force for some time later. The crime was so clearly proved by the testimony of the other monks placed in the witness-box that no doubt could for a moment exist as to the character of the verdict. But the counsel for the prisoner demanded from the Court a mitigation of the penalty in the terms of the Papal law in force when the crime was committed, by which law monks when sentenced for murder were entitled to claim a mitigated form of punishment as compared with that inflicted on laymen. But the public prosecutor, the Cavaliere Munichio, by a long train of reasoning, based exclusively on the provisions of the canon law, showed that this claim could not be regarded as valid, and the accused was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment with hard labour. All the extenuating pleas put forward respecting the deed itself completely broke down. It was proved that the murdered man had not, as was pretended, flung one of the rolls in the face of the murderer. No conclusive proof was furnished of another plea advanced in justification of the murder of one monk by his Godly brother—that the two were rivals in love. A third plea, that the murderer committed the crime when intoxicated, was dismissed on the concurrent testimony of his ghostly brethren that he was only "hilarious." It must be admitted that "hilarity" takes a jolly, genial form with the monks of St. Francis of Civitella, in Subiaco. Nothing could exceed the decorum evinced from the beginning to the end of this trial by all parties in the court, with the single exception of the accused, whose jaunty, reckless attitude, gestures, and language after sentence was passed formed a marked contrast to the hypocritical and submissive men with which he entered the court, and the humble posture of downcast head and arms crossed over his breast, with which he appeared to follow the proceedings. The mask was torn off and cast away only when it was no longer of any use to wear it.

CLERICAL FLAGELLATORS.

"Justice's justice," it seems, may be of two kinds—individual or collective; and a case in which these varieties were admirably blended was heard at Grantham Petty Sessions on Friday last. The Rev. James Hildyard, Rector of Ingoldsby and a magistrate for the county, was charged before a Bench of his peers with assaulting a boy of twelve, named James Schofield, in front of the rectory. The naughty little prosecutor had thrown a stone at another boy, the son of Mr. Hildyard's groom, in punishment for jeering and calling of names. Taking effect on the offender's nose, the stone drew blood; the offender's mother complained to Schofield's per-

of the material aggression that had punished her son's moral provocation; and young Schofield was duly chastised with the paternal rod. Most people might have thought that the matter should end here; not so the Reverend Rector and J.P. Soon after the Schofield flogging *en famille* was over, Constable Burgess appeared, with verbal warrant from the rectory to take back the boy; and there, the father declining a repetition of his chastisement, the lad was stripped to the shirt and flogged by the constable, under Mr. Hildyard's eye and directions, until—as the surgeon bore witness—"the back was a complete mass of excoriations," "there was a small bit out of the left ear, and there were four weals on the back of the head." The witness "had seen persons who had been flogged in the Army, but never a worse case in one spot;" he had been attending the boy ever since the flogging, and found the nervous system affected—testimony confirmed by men who had seen the poor little fellow trying to do his work at the brickyard, but had told his father that he was only fit to be sent home. Mr. Hildyard himself had taken part in the flogging, the last three or four blows with the whip being given by his hand; and there was no attempt to deny the assault, although the Rector told a rambling story about malice in his parish, and persecution of his groom's children, by a clique of malcontents, among whom were the Schofields. A more striking use at once of clerical and magisterial authority it would be hard to conceive; and, of course, it was duly marked by the Bench. The clergyman who had so blandly illustrated the law of Christian kindness—the magistrate who had so devoutly obeyed the spirit of the law by taking the law in his own hand—the man who had flogged with ultra military severity a child guilty of a childish offence, for which he had already suffered punishment at the hand of his father—was fined *two pounds*, by a Bench which unanimously found the assault proved. Verily we do not know whether most to admire Justice's justice in its individual or its collective form! Mr. Hildyard says that he is going to lay the matter before the Home Secretary. We can only wait to see, with increasing curiosity and interest, what Mr. Bruce will do.

The Rev. G. H. Hodson, Vicar of Enfield, was summoned before the Enfield magistrates for assaulting a boy named Alfred Carter, a scholar in the parish Sunday-school. Carter was an unruly boy who had been expelled from the school for bad behaviour, but had been readmitted at the request of his father, who had desired that, if the boy did not behave himself, he should be corrected. On Sunday, the 30th ult., Carter had been urging the boys to behave in a disorderly manner, and, when ordered by the Vicar to stand up and read, he refused, and tried to get his cap to leave the school. The Vicar then boxed his ears, and, it was contended by the prosecution, struck the boy very severely on the face and eyes. The defence admitted nothing but the box on the ears; and said that, if the boy received any injury to his eyes, it must have been in his struggles to free himself while his head was between the Vicar's knees, where the reverend gentleman had held it to prevent the boy kicking. The Chairman of the Bench, in giving judgment, said they considered that, if a school was to be carried on, the authority of those who had the management must be maintained. Of course that must be done by legal means and proper punishment, and if boxing the ears was not proper and legal, then the decision must be against the Vicar; and it was for the complainant to consider whether it was worth while to take a case to the superior courts upon that point. The magistrates would be happy to grant a case. The boy's parents, it was stated, were too poor to appeal to a higher court, and the summons was dismissed.

THE MEGARA.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at the Admiralty, by telegraph from Batavia, that her Majesty's ship Megara has run ashore, in a sinking state, at St. Paul's Island. Crew and passengers all saved. The following telegram has also been received from the Commodore at Hong-Kong, dated Aug. 3, 4.53:—"Megara" run ashore; sinking; St. Paul's Island; all saved. Have chartered steamer here to take people to Sydney." H.M.S. Kinaldo has also been despatched from Singapore with help for the Megara. This ship was sent out in the spring with about 380 soldiers on board for Australia, and there was much discussion at the time as to her fitness to proceed on so long a voyage. The *Cork Advertiser* of March 3, 1871, contained the following article on the Megara:—

It would be worth while, on the part of some independent member, to move for an inquiry as to the circumstances under which her Majesty's ship Megara was recently sent to sea. During the first ten days of February she took on board a number of men and officers to relieve the crews of the *Blanche* and the *Rosario* on the Australian station—in all 349 souls. Through want of accommodation the gun-room and ward-room messes were amalgamated, making a total of thirty-three officers. The manner in which these gentlemen were treated seems almost incredible. For more than a week after they went on board they were without the common necessities of life. There was not a chair, or a cup, or saucer, or table-cloth in the vessel! On the 16th the "mess traps" arrived, when it was discovered that the table would accommodate but twenty-two out of the thirty-three. When mess-time arrived there was a general rush to the cabin. These first down got seats, those behind had to wait until the others were served. In place of having each a sleeping cabin to himself they were huddled by twos and threes into small pigeon-holes. When they arrived at Plymouth they applied to have temporary cabins built. The Admiral apparently approved this moderate demand, for he gave orders that they might draw stores and have the cabins built by the ship's carpenters. An hour afterwards, however, he hoisted the signal to "part company," though the captain had just told him that the stores had not yet been drawn. "Up anchor" and away, with the upper deck still strewn by all sorts of mess stores which there had been no time to bring below. They left Plymouth on Saturday, and on Sunday encountered a stiff breeze of wind, which quickly brought out all the bad qualities of the old craft. The ports all gave way, and during her passage the main deck was flooded 10 in. deep, this being the deck where the men slept and had their food. Their clothes, &c., were all thoroughly soaked with water, and the officers' cabins were flooded the whole time, although bailing was constantly kept up. They were consequently obliged to put into Queenstown to remedy defects. Both officers and men, we are informed, protested against being sent to sea in the Megara in her present condition, where no attention has been paid to the comfort or the necessities of her numerous passengers, and when, apparently, even the

safety of the vessel has not been secured! They have also applied to have 150 tons of her cargo taken out of her, as they assert that she is too deeply laden for safety. Surely, it would have been thought that the loss of the Captain would not have been so speedily forgotten that nearly 500 men should be sent to sea in an old store ship, and totally unprovided with proper accommodation. The urgent and the Tamar are lying idle, but they would be too expensive, so officers and men are sent out in a small and ill-found craft, and are sent all round by long sea to save the expense of sending a few tons of stores to the Cape! *Quousque tandem!*

LONDON POLICE COURTS.

How THIEVES ARE MADE.—At Bow-street, on Monday, Sarah Chamberlayne, described as "a middle-aged, respectable-looking woman," who keeps an oil-shop in Orange-street, Red Lion-square, was charged with receiving a quantity of glass globes and chimneys, knowing them to have been stolen. John Samwells, aged nine, stated that he had at different times taken a number of glass globes to the prisoner, and she had given him 2d. apiece for them. He had stolen all the property from the crates at a warehouse adjoining the Holborn Amphitheatre, where he worked. He went twice a week to steal the glasses, at night time, and had never stolen anything before in his life. W. M'Arthur, aged eleven, stated that Samwells forced him to steal glasses too, although he did not wish to do so at first. They had stolen glasses twice a week for twelve weeks past. Samwells used to give him and the other boys who helped 2d. when twelve were stolen, and 1d. when six were stolen. Witness and the other boys used to take them to Red Lion-square, where they were handed over to Samwells, and the witness used to see him enter the prisoner's shop. Mr. George Houghton, glass manufacturer, High Holborn, stated that during the past six months he had constantly missed globes, &c., from the crates in his yard. He could not swear to those produced in court, but they were similar to those he had lost, and were worth 12s. and 14s. a dozen. Sir Thomas Henry said he should commit the prisoner for trial. The prisoner's solicitor contended that a jury would never convict upon the evidence of two thieves like the boys who had given evidence, and called two tradesmen, who gave the prisoner a good character for honesty. The case was ultimately adjourned.

A HEARTLESS ROBBERY.—At the Marylebone Police Court, on Tuesday, Michael and Ellen Morrow, husband and wife, were charged with stealing £11, the property of Ann Garvey. From the evidence of the prosecutrix, who is a cook out of place, it appears that, having no friends in London, she hired lodgings at the prisoners' house. She took with her her box, which contained all her clothing and £11, which she had saved out of her wages during the last four years. On Saturday afternoon she went to her box while the prisoners were in the room and could see what it contained. She then saw her money, which was wrapped in a piece of silk in a little money-box, quite safe. The man put a padlock on the door to make his room more secure, and in the evening she and the prisoners went out for a walk. She missed them at the corner of a street, and on her going home about half an hour afterwards she found the bottom of her box broken open and the female prisoner standing over it. Her clothes had not been moved, but the whole of the money was gone. The male prisoner was seen to leave the house in a great hurry, just before the prosecutrix arrived; and when he returned, he and his wife seemed surprised at the robbery. The padlock had been taken off the door, but the door had been unlocked by the key. The room had not been disarranged, and the only article taken was the prosecutrix's money. The female prisoner said she had lost some ten and sugar and 4s. 6d., but that was afterwards found. Mr. D'Eyncourt remanded the prisoners and refused to accept bail.

PIGS IN THE BACK YARD.—At Westminster, on Wednesday, Charles Wilson, of 3A, Oakham-street, Chelsea, was summoned for unlawfully keeping swine on his premises, so as to be a nuisance and injurious to health. Mr. Charles Lahee, the vestry clerk of St. Luke's, Chelsea, said the locality in question was very much crowded, and there was always sickness there, smallpox having been very prevalent. The defendant's back yard was only 12 ft. by 24 ft. 6 in., and in the yard he kept ten pigs, so as to be a great nuisance and very injurious to health. The proceedings had been taken in consequence of the complaint of the Rector. Mr. Henry Garner, sanitary inspector, having proved that the place was utterly unfitted for keeping pigs, Dr. Andrew Whyte Barclay, the medical officer, acquiesced, and expressed a strong opinion that the effluvia arising from the sty was such as to engender disease and aggravate that at present existing. On both occasions when he visited the premises the smell was very bad. The defendant said his father kept pigs there twenty-four years ago, and he had done so for sixteen years. He was summoned by the vestry six years ago, and Mr. Selfe, the late magistrate, after examining the premises, dismissed the summons of the vestry; he had had no complaint of a nuisance, and thought it hard that a man struggling on with six children to support should be exposed to such prosecutions. Dr. Barclay said with regard to the summons the defendant had mentioned, he was aware of the intended visit of the gentleman referred to, and when Mr. Selfe visited the premises the place was scrupulously clean, and only two pigs were found, consequently the summons was dismissed. Mr. Woolrych said the nuisance must be abated, and the pigs removed. However many years pigs had been kept there, that only showed that there had been a perpetual nuisance and violation of the law, which must now be stopped. The defendant asked for time, and was allowed a month. Mr. Woolrych told him he would be fined 10s. a day after the month if he continued the nuisance. The case would be adjourned to that day four weeks.

IRISH PRISONS.—The Inspectors-General of Prisons in Ireland notice in their report on the year 1870 that prison discipline, as practised in the county and borough gaols of that country, seems to have but little deterrent effect. One third of the males committed in the year and above half the females were old offenders. Of the 6421 females committed in the year, 1946 were recom-

mitted more than once in the same year. 634 of these women had been in gaol 21 times or more; 44 a hundred times; one 244 times; one 288 times. It is a blot on the prison system that there are women who occupy the gaols of the country month after month, and year after year, some spending eight, nine, or ten months of the year in prison, and occasionally being recommitted within a few days or hours after being discharged. These loose women and vagrants are able to regard the gaols more in the light of asylums and hospitals than as places of punishment or for reformation.

PREYING ON THE "DRUNK AND INCAPABLE."—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, Charles Ricketts, aged twenty-six, pleaded guilty to stealing a silver watch from the person of William Gregory. The police made a statement that the prisoner got his living entirely by lying in wait for drunken men late at night. He was in the habit of assaulting them and then taking all the valuables they had about them. A short time ago he, in company with another man, committed a desperate assault on a drunken man. He escaped, but his companion was caught and sent for penal servitude. The man who was assaulted died shortly afterwards, and it was believed his death was caused by the injuries he received. The prisoner had been four times convicted of robberies. Mr. Serjeant Cox said in the ordinary course the prisoner would be sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, but, as it appeared that he was a scoundrel who obtained his living by brutally assaulting drunken men and then robbing them, the sentence would be ten years' penal servitude. It was necessary to make a very marked distinction between the prisoner and ordinary thieves. The reporter adds that the prisoner appeared very much astonished.

ROBBING THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—Charles Nobbs, a porter at the India Office, was charged at Bow-street, on Thursday, with stealing paper, printed documents, and furniture, the property of the Crown. The prisoner, being suspected, was followed to his lodgings in Stamford-street, Blackfriars, whence he went with a large bundle of official papers, forms, &c., to a pork-shop in the New-cut, and sold the paper to the shopkeeper for 3s. 7d., being 29 lb. weight. Subsequently his lodgings were searched, and knives and forks, and other articles—some of them bearing the official stamp "India Office" upon them—were found. The officers also found a hearth-rug at the house, which the prisoner had sold to a fellow-lodger for 6s., and which was also identified as the property of the Crown. The man's wages, it was stated, amounted to 25s. per week. He was remanded.

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—At the Mansion House, on Thursday, Henry Redpath, a City policeman, underwent a final examination before Sir Robert Carden on the charge of forging an indorsement on a banker's cheque, with intent to defraud. About noon on Tuesday last the prisoner, who was in plain clothes, stopped a Post-Office telegraph boy in King William-street, and, handing him a cheque for £12 0s. 9d., asked him to take it to the bank of Messrs. Glyn, in Lombard-street, get it cashed, and bring the money to him, telling the boy at the same time to run all the way there and back. The cheque purported to be drawn on a bank at Merthyr, for which Messrs. Glyn are the London agents, and to be payable to Messrs. Tapling and Co., of Gresham-street, whose indorsement it appeared to bear. Mr. Hand, a cashier at Glyn's, perceiving that the indorsement was a forgery, put twelve pence into a little canvas bag, and gave it to the boy, who then left the bank. He was followed and watched by Detective-sergeant Brett, who saw him give the bag to the prisoner, who was waiting his return in King William-street, and who was then taken into custody. It appeared that the prisoner's beat included Gresham-street, where Messrs. Tapling's premises are; that the premises were closed on the afternoon of Saturday, over the Bank holiday on Monday, and until Tuesday morning; that meanwhile the letters in their letter-box had greatly multiplied, and it was supposed that the letter containing the cheque had flowed over into the street. The prisoner had ten years' good character for service in the navy before joining the City Police. He was committed for trial.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.—The operative engineers have commenced a "strike." Deputations from engineering firms in various parts of England and Scotland met the Newcastle and Gateshead masters, who are the first attacked, and concerted measures to meet the emergency. Workmen from the Continent and from other parts of England are to be imported into Newcastle to fill the places of the hands who have struck.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUG. 4.

BANKRUPTS.—S. NESBIT, Eastcheap.—J. ATHERTON, St. Helen's, Ironfounder.—J. B. WHITEHEAD, Limehouse, shipowner.—G. ATTREE, Little Udimore, farmer.—E. FISHER, Bristol, wine merchant.—W. C. HOGG, Cardiff, travelling draper.—J. RUSHFORTH, Huddersfield, architect.—G. SCOTT, Liverpool, provision-dealer.—T. R. SUDREN, Elton, commission agent.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. GIBSON, Airdrie, boot-maker.—G. SOMMERVILLE, Crichton, farmer.

TUESDAY, AUG. 8.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—W. JOSLIN, Lower Norwood, baker.—E. R. BRISTOW, Twickenham, carpenter.—A. N. C. R. NUGENT (deceased), Southsea.

BANKRUPTS.—J. CARRUTHERS, Stratford, woollen draper. C. C. GREEN, Walthamstow.—S. SOLOMONS, Upper Thames-street, cigar importer.—G. LITTLE, Carlisle, butcher.—E. PALETHORPE, Nottingham, chemist.—W. WALTER, Long Sutton, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. S. MILLER, Edinburgh, machine agent.—R. WALKER, Motherwell, spirit dealer.—D. SCOTT, Leith, fruiterer.—J. YANCE, Rutherglen, spirit merchant.—W. H. RUSSELL, Edinburgh, dressing-case maker.

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by Elkington and Co.'s Patent Process, is equal in wear to Sterling Silver. A great assortment of Cake Baskets, Cruet Frames, Fish Carvers, &c., at prices suitable to every purchaser.
Table Forks (Fiddle Pattern)—Per doz. .. £1 10 0 and £1 10 0
Desert Ditto 1 0 0 .. 1 10 0
Table Spoons 1 10 0 .. 1 10 0
Desert ditto 1 0 0 .. 1 10 0
Tea, and long spoons 0 15 0
Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand, London.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers, and by the author, throughout the World.

GLENFIELD STARCH.
When you ask for STARCH, see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted for the sake of extra profits.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM of IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brand. Note the words "KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY" on Seal, Label, and Cork.—6A, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W.

COLLIER CHOCOLATE POWDER
and SON'S
strengthens the invalid and invigorates the healthy.
Sold by all Grocers, 1s. per lb. "Try it."

EMPLOYMENT.—I WANT 1000 AGENTS
to canvass for "The Complete Herbalist." I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than £30 per month and all expenses, no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. A premium of a new dress given to lady canvassers.—Address Prof. O. PHELPS BROWN, 2, King-street, Covent-garden, London, and full particulars will be sent by return of post.

QUININE WINE as supplied to the Sick and Wounded. The expensive forms in which this medicine is administered so often preclude its adoption as a tonic. The success of "Waters's Quinine Wine" arises from its careful preparation by the manufacturer. Each wine-glass full contains sufficient Quinine to make it an excellent restorative to the weak. It behooves the public to see that they have Waters's Quinine Wine; for the result of Chancery proceedings elicited the fact that one unprincipled imitator did not use Quinine in the manufacture of his wine. All Grocers sell Waters's Quinine Wine, at 3s. per dozen. WATERS and WILLIAMS, Original Makers, Worcester House, 3, Eastcheap, London. Agents, E. Lewis and Co., Worcester.

FOR TRAVELLING AND THE SEASIDE.
PATENT WATERPROOF TWEEDS,
made of the very best Wool, 1s. 6d. to 21s. the Dress; in rich Heather Mixtures, Iron Greys, Browns, Greens, Gold and Black, &c.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING BEST PRINTED FRENCH MUSLINS, Very Cheap.
A special Sale of over 3000 pieces, in every variety of design and colour, suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Summer wear. Patterns free.

IN EVERY VARIETY OF FABRIC.
CHEAP and USEFUL DRESSES.
Now ready, a complete collection of New Fabrics, 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S.
MOURNING WITH ECONOMY.
Families are waited upon, "free of any extra charge," by experienced Female Assistants (or Dressmakers), in any part of the country (no matter how distant from London), with an excellent choice of articles, including made-up skirts, Costumes, Mantles, Bonnets, and every fashionable and necessary requisite.
Mourning for Servants at reasonable stated charges. Letter Orders or Telegrams immediately attended to.

DRESSMAKING.
Making Plain Dress, 9s. 6d.
Making Trimmed Dresses, from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., without expensive Sundries.
The highest talent is employed in this department, and large orders are executed at the shortest notice.
PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, 258, and 262, Regent-street, the Largest Mourning Warehouse in London.

CHEAP FANCY DRESSES.
Reduced Prices for August.
Dresses for the Seaside, Travelling, or Ordinary Wear may now be had at mere nominal prices.
We shall offer 2000 yards at 2s. 6d., 6000 yards at 3s. 6d., 2000 yards at 4s. 6d., 30,000 yards at 5s. 6d., and 25,000 yards at 6s. 6d. a yard; together with several hundred odd lengths and single Dresses marked down in price, in order perfectly to clear out the Stock at the Close of the Season.
Patterns free everywhere.
HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

CHEAP PARCELS of UNDER-CLOTHING.
During the present month a general Clearance Sale will be made. We shall show very cheap lots of
Ladies' Drawers, Children's Drawers, Ladies' Chemises, Children's Chemises, Ladies' Petticoats, Children's Petticoats, Ladies' Night Dresses, Children's Night Dresses, Ladies' Toilet Jackets, Infants' Cloaks, French Camisoles, Boys' Suits, Wedding Outfits, Sets of Baby Linen.
A limited list of Reduced Prices post free.
GLAVE'S OUTFITTING and UNDERCLOTHING WAREHOUSE, 534, New Oxford-street, W.C.

IMPORTANT and EXTENSIVE SALE of GENERAL DRAPERY, DRESSES, &c.,
at HENRY GLAVE'S, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.
The entire Stock of Mr. J. Whitmore, of Brentford, bought by Public Tender, 371 under cost price.
Sale will continue for a short time, until the whole Stock is disposed of.
Doors open at Ten o'clock.
HENRY GLAVE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

NOTICE.—PATTERN POST.—The new postal tariff is now in operation. Ladies are requested to observe that Messrs. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, are the Sole Licensees of the new registered Serialism plan for sending Patterns of Silks and all Textile Fabrics per post, by which every pattern can be seen at a glance. Ladies are invited to write for patterns.

£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS.
Coloured Glaces, thirty shades, from 1s. 11d. per yard. 500 Patterns post-free, on the new serialism plan.
At NICHOLSON'S.

£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS.
Checks and Stripes, from 1 guinea a Dress, reversible. 500 Patterns post-free, on the new serialism plan.
At NICHOLSON'S.

£20,000 WORTH NEW SILKS.
Moire Antiques, Corded Silks, Chene and Broche Silk, from 2s. 500 Patterns free, on the new serialism plan.
At NICHOLSON'S.

£3500 WORTH BLACK SILKS.
Black Glaces, Gros Grains, Drap de Lyons, Drap de Paris, &c., from 1 guinea a Dress. 500 Patterns post-free, on the new serialism plan.
At NICHOLSON'S.

10,000 NEW DRESSES for the SEASON.—Ladies throughout the United Kingdom are invited to write for 500 Patterns of new Dress Materials, comprising every novelty made for the present season.
D. Nicholson and Co., 50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, Silkmercers to the Queen. Established 1843.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—Suits, 16s. to 45s.
Noted for HARD WEAR, HIGH-CLASS STYLE, and QUALITY.
SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate-hill.

AT "THE CLOSE OF EACH SEASON,"
and in conformity with periodical usage, Messrs. JAY make very large reductions in the various departments of their business. All Articles are marked in plain figures and re-marked in red ink, so that purchasers may see at once the reduced price of each article. The following will be found, at the present time, worthy of special notice:—
SUMMER FRENCH SILK DRESSES, and also all Black Silks, 15 yards, at 3s. 6d. the Dress; RICH MODEL FRENCH COSTUMES, reductions of from 5s. to 15s. on each Costume; BLACK MADE-UP DRESSES, of the most modern kinds; RICH LACE and BLACK SILK FRENCH MANTLES, TRAVELLING and SEASIDE COSTUMES, MILLINERY, PARASOLS, and various other INCIDENTALS, 247, 249, 251, Regent-street, JAY'S.

GREAT SALE OF SUMMER STOCK.
K NIGHT and CO., Silkmercers, British and Foreign Dress Warehousemen, 217, Regent-street, beg to announce that their ANNUAL SALE of SURPLUS STOCK has commenced; and, having re-marked their entire Stock of Black and Coloured silks, Satins, Fancy Dresses, Muslins, Prints, &c., at a great reduction from their former prices, Ladies will find an opportunity of purchasing at a great advantage.
Patterns post-free.

FLOUNCED, PLAITED, and QUILTED SILK and SATIN SKIRTS.—K NIGHT and CO., 217, Regent-street, in accordance with their annual custom, have made great Reductions in the prices of their entire Stock of the above, in order to effect an early clearance.

OKAYS' WELLINGTON KNIFE
POLISH.—Old Knives cleaned with this preparation bear a brilliancy of polish equal to new cutlery. Can be used with any kind of knife-board or knife-cleaning machine. Packages, 3d. each; Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each. Wholesale—Jockey and Son, Wellington Emery and Black-Lead Mills, Blackfriars, London.

MELBOURNE MEAT-PRESERVING COMPANY (LIMITED).
COOKED BEEF and MUTTON in Tins, with full instructions for use. Prime Qualities and free from Bone. Sold Retail by Grocers and Provision-Dealers throughout the Kingdom.
Wholesale by JOHN McCALL and CO., 137, Houndditch, London.

BAKER and CRISP'S PERIODICAL REDUCTIONS.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
Plain Silks 23s. 6d. to 75s. 0d.
Fancy Silks 25s. 6d. to 63s. 0d.
Striped Silks 25s. 6d. to 63s. 0d.
Japanese Silks 15s. 6d. to 25s. 0d.
Tussore Silks 18s. 6d. to 45s. 0d.
Coloured Satins 35s. 6d. to 55s. 0d.
Black Satins 33s. 6d. to 55s. 0d.
Black Silks 21s. 0d. to 100s. 0d.
Odd Silks 15s. 6d. to 35s. 0d.
Patterns free.—188, Regent-street, London.

VELVETEENS EXTRAORDINARY.
First Delivery of 1000 Boxes of our celebrated Mole-silk Velveteens, in Black and all colours, from 15s. 6d. to 50s. Full Dress.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP.

BAKER and CRISP'S PERIODICAL REDUCTIONS.
DRESSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION REDUCED.
Viz., Muslins, Cretonnes, Fancy Materials, Grenadines, Camlets, Poir de Chevre, Tiques, Muslins, &c. Now selling, from 4d. per yard. All half price.
BAKER and CRISP, 188, Regent-street. Patterns free.

NOTICE.—Odds-and-Ends of REMNANTS, in bundles, lengths 4 to 80 yards, in 55-yard bundles, for 21s., 25s., 35s., and 45s. Each material various and useful. Sent for P.O. O. to BAKER and CRISP'S, Regent-street.

NOTICE.—SPECIALITIES.
BAKER and CRISP'S EARLY AUTUMN FABRICS are now ready. Patterns free.
188, Regent-street.

WHITEHEAD'S SOLIDIFIED SOUP
SQUARES.
Ready for immediate use, and most nutritious.
Sold by Grocers and Chemists.
Wholesale at 8 and 9, Lime-street-square, E.C.

NO MORE MEDICINE.
70,000 Cures by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which eradicates Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Flatulency, Phlegm, Low spirits, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Diabetes, Nausea and Vomiting, Wasting, Palpitation; Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints.
Cure No. 68,413: "Rome.—The health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has taken Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."
Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-st., London, W.; and 163, William-street, New York.
In Tins, at 1s. 11d.; 1lb., 2s. 3d.; 12lb., 22s.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA CHOCOLATE POWDER, 4lb., 2s.; 1lb., 3s. 6d.; 2lb., 6s.; 12lb., 30s.; 24lb., 55s.; and
DU BARRY'S PERFECTION OF PURE CHOCOLATE, 4lb., 2s.; 1lb., 4s., at all Grocers.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, the Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as a mild aperient, delicate constipation, Ladies, Children, and Infants.
At 172, New Bond-street, London; and of all Chemists.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A Grateful Father is desirous of sending by mail, free of charge, to all who wish it, a Copy of the Prescription by which his Daughter was restored to perfect health from confirmed Consumption, after having been given up by her physicians and despaired of by her father, a well-known physician who has now discontinued practice. Sent to any person free.—Address O. P. BROWN, Secretary, 2, King-street, Covent-garden, London.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
"Resembling mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr H. Barker on "Right Food."
"The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—*Soc. Sci. Rev.*
"Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hazzall.
No boiling or straining required.
Tins, 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s.
Prepared by SAVORY and MOORE, 113, New Bond-street, London. Procurable of all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—The best, safest, and most certain Family Medicine that has yet been discovered. Being composed of nothing but the purest vegetable ingredients, they are suitable for either sex. They are equally valuable for curing and preventing disease. Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines, 1s. 11d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. per Box.

SKIN DISEASES.—AKHURST'S GOLDEN LOTION positively cures Scabby, Itch, worm, Redness, Pimples, and all obstinate eruptions in a few hours. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle.—Of all Chemists, and W. E. Akhurst and Co., 8, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, W.C.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, Euston-road, London.—MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES, in Boxes at 7d., 13d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Sold by the Hygienic Agents and Medicine Vendors generally.

GLENFIELD STARCH.
Exclusively used by the Royal Laundry; and her Majesty's Laundry says that "It is the finest starch she ever used." Awarded Prize Medal for its superiority. Beware of spurious imitations.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
Holloway's Purifying Pills are the best Correctives of the System and the surest means of curing all the diseases of the Blood. There can arise no danger from taking Holloway's Medicine, and no difficulty can occur in administering it to the young and delicate.

**EARNEST NEED for HELP.—For Sick and Helpless Poor Children.—The ROYAL INFIRMARY for POOR SICK CHILDREN and WOMEN, Waterloo Bridge-road, urgently needs pecuniary assistance, its resources being greatly diminished through the pressure of the late and war. Contributions for the Relief of the Sick and suffering at this Hospital are most urgently solicited.
Charles J. F. RENTON, Secretary, Royal Infirmary, Waterloo Bridge-road, S.E.
Bankers—Messrs. Fuller, Hanbury, and Co., 77, Lombard-street; and Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand.**

FIELD-LANE RAGGED SCHOOLS, REFUGES, &c.
President—Earl of SHAFTESBURY.
Treasurer—George Moore, Esq.
Open all the year.—SPECIAL APPEAL.—A very earnest Appeal for Funds has been necessary to carry on the work of instruction at an amount afforded by the Institution.
The year's statistics show 1300 children under instruction; 257 placed out; a large attendance in the adult classes; 4158 men and women of character passed through the Refuges; 1345 placed out; 47,000 persons attended the Ragged Church services, 225 servants clothed and sent to domestic service. Altogether, 60,000 persons benefited during the year, at a cost of £3000, contributed by voluntary contributions.
Donations will be thankfully received by the bankers, Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street; Ransom and Co., Pall-mall East; George Moore, Esq., Treasurer, Bow-church-yard; or by Mr. Samuel Tawell, Hon. Sec., 17, Berners-street, W.

INFIRMARY for EPILEPSY and PARALYSIS, Charles-street, Portman-square, W.—In-door and Out-Patients are received from all parts. FUNDS are URGENTLY required to extend the operation of this useful Charity. Bankers, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.; Drummonds and Co. E. J. WATHERSTON, Hon. Sec.

CANCER HOSPITAL, Brompton; and 167, Piccadilly, London. Offices, 167, Piccadilly (opposite Bond-street).
The following FORM of LEGACY is respectfully recommended:—
"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of the Cancer Hospital, situate in the Fulham-road, Brompton, Middlesex, and at 167, Piccadilly, the sum of £— (free of legacy duty), to be paid out of my personal estate, not charged on land, to be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Institution."

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINES
By Hand, £3 15s. and £4 4s.;
By Hand and Foot, £5 4s. 6d. and £6 4s. 6d.
All Lock-stitch, Work alike on both sides.
SEWING-MACHINES FOR ALL MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
Catalogues and Samples post-free.
Original Patentes (1849).
1 and 2, CHEAPSIDE.
and REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET.
Easy Terms when required, without increase of price.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.—The General Public are admitted Every Week Day, except Wednesday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on payment of One shilling. On Wednesdays the price is Half a Crown.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.
The GENERAL RULES for the Exhibition of Selected Specimens of all Varieties of Fine and Decorative Art with scientific Inventions, and the manufactures of Jewellery, Cotton, Musical Instruments, Paper, and Printing, with their Machinery, may now be had of the Attendants in the present year's Exhibition, and by letter addressed to the Secretary.—Office, 3, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

JEWELLERY in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—The Trades interested in Jewellery and its Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Office, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

COTTON in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—Trades interested in Cotton and its Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Office, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

PRINTING PAPER and STATIONERY in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—Trades interested in Printing Paper and Stationery, and their Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Office, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.—Trades interested in Musical Instruments—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Office, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.—Last COMBINATION of the Wonderful TWO-HEADED NIGHTINGALE.
Receptions from Two till Five and from Half past Seven to Ten p.m. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's-inn-road.—Open to the sick poor without letters of recommendation. Funds urgently needed. JAMES S. BLYTH, Sec.

THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED and SIXTY ORPHANS have been maintained and educated in the LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM since its formation, in the year 1813.

Designed originally for 300 orphans, for years past the Asylum has sheltered 450 children, until medical authority protested against the reception of so large a number. The alternative of reducing numbers or of extension was presented.
With nearly two hundred candidates seeking admission at each half-yearly election, the Managers resolved to build a Home in the country, which should ultimately shelter 600 orphans, and admit of the reception of 100 children annually.
The new Asylum in course of erection at Epsom provides for the immediate shelter of 450 orphans, but the buildings are erected on the scale of ultimate accommodation for 600 orphans. A further outlay, as funds admit, of about £12,000, will give ample and complete accommodation for the entire number.
The building is rapidly advancing towards completion.
It is remarkable for its good working qualities and the absence of all unsuitable ornament.
The large outlay is accounted for by the provision of sufficient capital space for so large a number of inmates.
The effort will exhaust the reserve fund and leave the Charity dependent on voluntary aid.
On this account the Managers very earnestly plead for aid to the Building Fund. They appeal with confidence because the labours of the Charity are as widely known as they are appreciated, extending as they do to orphans of every class and locality.
The Managers respectfully submit that it is hardly possible to present a stronger claim to public sympathy and support than in their endeavour to afford, in the best possible way, a larger amount of relief to the widow and the fatherless.
Further donations to the Building Fund will be gratefully received.
Annual subscription for one vote, 10s. 6d.; for two votes, £1 15s. 10d. ditto for one vote, £5 5s.; for two votes, £10 10s.
Donations to the Building Fund give the usual voting privileges.
Office, 1, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

HOME CHARITIES.—Owing to the noble and benevolent exertions made by the British public to aid the sick and wounded in the war lately raging on the Continent, to relieve the French peasants, and the relatives and friends of those lost in H.M.S. Captain, the funds of the following Home Charities have suffered very materially, viz.:—
The Boys' Refuge, at 8, Great Queen-street, Holborn.
Bisley Farm School, Surrey.
Chichester Training Ship.
Girls' Refuge, 19, Broad-street, Bloomsbury.
Home for Little Girls and Girls' Refuge, Ealing.
In these Institutions between 50 and 600 boys and girls are educated, fed, clothed, and trained to earn their own living.
Besides the above work, upwards of 500 ragged school children are supplied with dinner once a week.
An URGENT APPEAL is therefore made for help to purchase food and clothing for these poor children.
The fund recently received by the London and Westminster Bank, 214, High Holborn, and 1, Lothbury, City; and by WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary, Boys' Refuge, 8, Great Queen-street, Holborn, W.C.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY.—Office, 31, Finsbury-square, E.C. Instituted 1767, for Providing gratuitous Medical Attendance for Poor Married Women at their Own Homes in their Lying-in.
President.—His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T.
To extend the benefits of this Charity, additional FUNDS are greatly needed.
Through the munificence of donors of former days and benevolent testators, a moderate annual income has been received, the Committee are willing to trench upon this fund, though sorely pressed for means to meet the claims of the daily-increasing number of applicants.
Annual average of patients delivered, 3500; annual number of unassisted applicants, nearly as many.
The women are attended at their own homes; they like it better, and much expense is thus avoided.
An annual increase of income of £10 would pay the cost of 30 additional patients.
£100 invested in Consols would meet the expense of attending 100 poor women annually in perpetuity.
JOHN SEABROOK, Secretary.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Bonfield-street, Moorfields, E.C.
The great enlargement of the Hospital necessitates an urgent APPEAL for aid to meet current expenses. Annual subscriptions are especially solicited.
An average of 35,000 out-patients and 1000 in-patients received annually.
T. MOSEFORD, Secretary.

THE HOSPITAL for WOMEN, Soho-square (established 1842), for the Reception of Patients from all parts of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.
CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited in aid of this National Charity, which is open and free to every poor and suffering woman in the land.
Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.; Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co. HENRY B. INGRAM, Secretary.

THE HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 48, Great Ormond-st., W.C., and Cromwell House, Highgate.
Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.
This Hospital depends entirely on voluntary support. The Committee very earnestly solicit CONTRIBUTIONS.
Bankers—Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Moore, Messrs. Herries. SAMUEL WHITFORD, Secretary.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155, Marylebone-road.—THE FUNDS of this important Charity are exhausted, and the wards for in-patients must absolutely be closed at the end of this month unless aid is rendered.
London: Printed and Published at the Office, 2, Catherine-street, in the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex, by THOMAS FOX, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, aforesaid.—August 12, 1871.